4000 Essential English Words 1

Paul Nation

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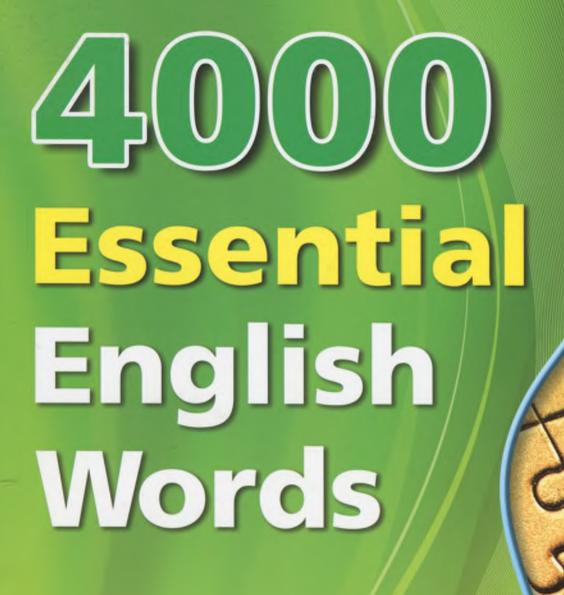
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Introduction

About the Vocabulary

The 600 words in each book of this series along with the additional target words presented in the appendices included in the first three books of the series are the most useful words in English. They were found by analysis of a collection of English course books from various levels in the primary, secondary and tertiary school systems. The words included in this series were chosen because they occurred many times in different levels of these materials. Because of the way that they were chosen, these words have the following characteristics:

- 1 They are useful in both spoken and written English. No matter what English course you are studying, the words in these books will be of value to you.
- 2 Each word in these books is a high-frequency word. This means that the effort in learning the words is well repaid by the number of times learners have a chance to encounter or use them.
- 3 These books as a whole cover a large proportion of the words in any spoken or written text. They cover at least 80% of the words in newspapers and academic texts, and at least 90% of the words in novels. They also cover at least 90% of the words in conversation.

About the Books

The activities in these books are specially designed to make use of important learning conditions. Firstly, the words are introduced using sentence definitions and an example sentence. The activities that follow in the units encourage learners to recall the meanings and forms of the words. Some activities also make the learners think about the meaning of the words in the context of a sentence—a sentence different from the sentences that occurred in the introduction of the words. Moreover, each unit ends with a story containing the target words. While reading the story, the learners have to recall the meanings of the words and suit them to the context of the story. Such activities help learners develop a better understanding of a common meaning for a given word which fits the different uses.

Illustrations for each target word are provided to help learners visualize the word as it is being used in the example sentence. These word/image associations aim to help students grasp the meaning of the word as well as recall the word later.

It should be noted that words have more than one grammatical category. However, this series focuses on the word's most common form. This is mentioned to remind learners that just because a word is labeled and utilized as a noun in this series does not mean that it can never be used in another form such as an adjective. This series has simply focused on the word in the form that it is most likely to be expressed.

Supporting Learning with Outside Activities

A well-balanced language course provides four major opportunities for learning: learning through input, learning through output, deliberate learning, and fluency development. The highly structured activities in these books support all four types of learning opportunities. In addition, learning can further be supported through the following activities:

- 1 Have students create vocabulary cards with one word from the unit on one side of the card and the translation of the word in the student's first language on the other side. Students should use the cards for study in free moments during the day. Over several weeks, students will find that quick repeated studying for brief periods of time is more effective than studying for hours at one sitting.
- 2 Assign graded readers at students' appropriate levels. Reading such books provides both enjoyment as well as meaning-focused input which will help the words stick in students' memory.
- 3 Practice reading fluency to promote faster recall of word meaning for both sight recognition and usage. Compass Publishing's *Reading for Speed and Fluency* is a good resource for reading fluency material.
- 4 Include listening, speaking, and writing activities in classes. Reinforcement of the high-frequency vocabulary presented in this series is important across all the four language skills.

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Word List



afraid [əfreid] adj.

When someone is afraid, they feel fear.

→ The woman was **afraid** of what she saw.



agree [əgri:] v.

To agree is to say "yes" or to think the same way.

 \rightarrow A: The food is very good in that restaurant. B: I **agree** with you.



angry [æŋgri] adj.

When someone is angry, they may want to speak loudly or fight.

→ She didn't do her homework, so her father is angry.



arrive [praiv] v.

To arrive is to get to or reach some place.

→ The bus always arrives at the corner of my street at 4:00.



attack [ətæk] v.

To attack is to try to fight or to hurt.

→ The man with the sword **attacked** the other man first.



bottom [batem] n.

The **bottom** is the lowest part.

→ The **bottom** of my shoe has a hole in it.



clever [klevər] adi.

When someone is clever, they can solve a hard puzzle or problem.

→ The clever boy thought of a good idea.



o cruel [kru:əl] adj.

When someone is cruel, they do bad things to hurt others.

→ The **cruel** man yelled at his sister.



finally [fāinəli] adv.

If something happens finally, it happens after a long time or at the end.

→ He **finally** crossed the finish line after five hours of running.



hide [haid] v.

To **hide** is to try not to let others see you.

→ The other children will **hide** while you count to 100.





hunt [hant] v.

To hunt is to look for or search for an animal to kill.

→ Long ago, people **hunted** with bows and arrows.



o lot [lat] n.

A lot means a large number or amount of people, animals, things, etc.

→ There are a **lot** of apples in the basket.



middle [midl] n.

The middle of something is the center or halfway point.

→ The Canadian flag has a maple leaf in the **middle** of it.



moment [moument] n.

A moment is a second or a very short time.

 \rightarrow I was only a few **moments** late for the meeting.



pleased [pli:zd] adj.

When someone is **pleased**, they are happy.

→ She was **pleased** with the phone call she received.



o promise [prámis] v.

To **promise** is to say you will do something for sure.

 \rightarrow He **promised** to return my key by tomorrow.



reply [riplai] v.

To **reply** is to give an answer or say back to someone.

→ She asked him what time his meeting was. He replied, "at three."



Safe [seif] adi.

When a person is safe, they are not in danger.

→ Put on your seat belt in the car to be **safe**.



o trick [trik] n.

A trick is something you do to fool another person.

→ His card **trick** really surprised us.



well [well adv.

You use well to say that something was done in a good way.

→ The couple can dance quite well.

Part (A) Choose the right word for the given definition.

- 1. bad or hurting others
 - a. afraid
- b. clever
- c. cruel
- d. hunt

- 2. at last or at the end

 - a. angry b. clever
- c. finally
- d. reply

- **3.** to try to fight or hurt
 - a. attack
- b. middle
- c. pleased
- d. trick

- 4. to not let others see
 - a. agree
- b. hide
- c. safe
- d. well

- 5. the lowest part
 - a. bottom
- b. lot
- c. moment
- d. promise

Part B Choose the right definition for the given word.

- 1. angry
 - a. happy
- b. low
- c. mad

- 2. moment
 - a. a hole with water in it
 - c. at the center

- b. a short time
- d. at the end

- 3. promise
 - a. to say "good job"
 - c. to say "the end"

- b. to say "I will"
- d. to say "maybe"

- 4. reply
 - a. to answer
 - c. to look for in order to kill
- b. to get to a place
- d. to try to fight or hurt

- 5. safe
 - a. fool c. not seen

- b. having much or many
- d. not worried about being hurt



Check ($\sqrt{\ }$) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1.	 a. A clever person can solve a puzzle easily. b. When a plane arrives, it leaves the ground and goes into the sky.
2.	a. At noon, the sun is near the bottom of the sky.b. If I break my brother's bike, he will be angry.
3.	a. It is easy to hide in a dark place b. Many kinds of fish are afraid of water.
4.	a. At night, your parents may say, "Hide your eyes and go to sleep."b. Heavy things will go down to the bottom of the ocean.
5.	a. It is cruel to keep a dog in a small cage all day.b. Your mother will be angry when you get good grades in school.
6.	a. Animals cannot hunt because they do not have hands.b. It is a good idea to arrive early for class.
7.	a. People sometimes attack pictures to email messages.b. Some people are afraid of spiders.
8.	a. A moment is like a second or two.b. New shoes are usually not very comfortable or clever.
9.	a. Small animals do not usually attack big animals.b. There are twelve moments in a year.
l 0.	a. A cruel person will try to help others at all times.b. You can use a gun to hunt in the forest.

The Lion and the Rabbit

A **cruel** lion lived in the forest. Every day, he killed and ate a **lot** of animals. The other animals were **afraid** the lion would kill them all.

The animals told the lion, "Let's make a deal. If you **promise** to eat only one animal each day, then one of us will come to you every day. Then you don't have to **hunt** and kill us."

The plan sounded **well** thought-out to the lion, so he **agreed**, but he also said, "If you don't come every day, I promise to kill all of you the next day!"

Each day after that, one animal went to the lion so that the lion could eat it. Then, all the other animals were **safe**.

Finally, it was the rabbit's turn to go to the lion. The rabbit went very slowly that day, so the lion was **angry** when the rabbit finally **arrived**.

The lion angrily asked the rabbit, "Why are you late?"

"I was **hiding** from another lion in the forest. That lion said he was the king, so I was afraid."

The lion told the rabbit, "I am the only king

here! Take me to that other lion, and I will kill him."

The rabbit **replied**, "I will be happy to show you where he lives."

The rabbit led the lion to an old well in the **middle** of the forest. The well was very deep with water at the **bottom**. The rabbit told the lion, "Look in there. The lion lives at the bottom."

When the lion looked in the well, he could see his own face in the water. He thought that was the other lion. Without waiting another **moment**, the lion jumped into the well to attack the other lion. He never came out.

All of the other animals in the forest were very **pleased** with the rabbit's **clever trick**.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
 - a. How a clever rabbit tricked a cruel lion
 - b. How rabbits learned to hide from lions
 - c. How a rabbit pleased an angry lion
 - d. How to be safe when you hunt in the forest
- 2. What did all the animals say to the lion?
 - a. They said they wanted him to be their king.
 - b. They said that the rabbit would be there in a moment.
 - c. They said that they would allow him to eat one of them a day.
 - d. They said that they would hide at the bottom of the well.
- 3. Why did the rabbit take the lion to the well in the middle of the forest?
 - a. So a lot of animals could see the rabbit walking with the lion
 - b. So the lion could attack the "other" lion
 - c. So the lion could drink water
 - d. So the other animals would be afraid of the rabbit
- 4. Which of the following is true at the end of the story?
 - a. The lion attacked another lion, and they both got hurt.
 - b. The lion cannot reply to the rabbit, so the rabbit wins.
 - c. The lion finally dies.
 - d. The lion is pleased by the rabbit's words, so it does not eat the rabbit.
- 5. What did the lion see when it looked in the well?



Word List



adventure [edventser] n.

An adventure is a fun or exciting thing that you do.

→ Riding in the rough water was an adventure.



approach [aprout] v.

To approach something means to move close to it.

→ The boy approached his school.



carefully [keerfeli] adv.

Carefully means with great attention, especially to detail or safety.

→ The baby carefully climbed down the stairs.



chemical [kemikəl] n.

A chemical is something that scientists use in chemistry.

→ The scientist mixed the **chemicals**.



create [kriéit] v.

To create means to make something new.

→ She created an igloo from blocks of snow.



evil [i:vel] adj.

Evil describes something or someone bad or cruel, not good.

→ The **evil** figure scared us all.



experiment [iksperement] n.

An **experiment** is a test that you do to see what will happen.

→ The student did an **experiment** in science class.



o kill [kil] v.

To kill someone or something is to make them die.

→ I **killed** the fly with a fly swatter.



laboratory [læbərətò:ri] n.

A **laboratory** is a room where a scientist works.

→ My mother works in a laboratory.



o laugh [læf] n.

Laugh is the sound made when someone is happy or a funny thing occurs

→ The sound of their **laugh** filled the room.





o loud [laud] adj.

If a sound is loud, it is strong and very easy to hear.

→ The man's voice was so **loud** that we all could hear him.



nervous [nerves] adi.

When a person is nervous, they think something bad will happen.

→ The boy became **nervous** when he heard the news.



noise [noiz] n.

A noise is an unpleasant sound.

→ The crying baby made a loud noise.



project [predzekt] n.

A project is a type of work that you do for school or a job.

→ His afternoon work **project** was to paint the room green.



Scare [skeə:r] v.

To **scare** someone is to make them feel afraid.

→ My uncle was **scared** by what he saw in the room.



secret [si:krit] n.

A secret is something that you do not tell other people.

→ The two boys were sharing a **secret**.



shout [faut] v.

To **shout** is to say something loudly.

→ My boss **shouted** at me because I was late for work.



smell [smel] v.

To smell something means to use your nose to sense it.

→ The two friends **smelled** the flower.



terrible [terabal] adj.

If something is **terrible**, it is very bad.

→ The way he treated his classmate was **terrible**.



Worse [we:rs] adj.

If something is worse, it is of poorer quality than another thing.

→ Business was **worse** this month than last month.

Part	A	Circle	two	words	that	are	related	in	each	group.
		CITCLE		110145	CITOC	ui c	ICIALCA		Cucii	Sioup.

- 1. a. laboratory b. experiment c. shout d. smell

- 2. a. shout b. carefully c. create d. laugh

- 3. a. nervous b. terrible c. approach d. worse

- **4.** a. chemical b. secret c. loud
- d. noise

- 5. a. nervous
- b. adventure c. project d. scare

Part B Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. William wanted to make a new thing.

cre _____

2. I'm not having fun, so let's go on an exciting trip.

adven

3. Mrs. O'Malley asked me to get close to the desk and write my name.

app_

4. Don't worry. I won't tell anyone your thing that other people don't know.

5. I have to finish my special job before I can go home.



Check ($\sqrt{\ }$) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1.	When the jar hit the floor, a. it made a very loud sound		b. it shouted on the ground
2.	When the sun went down, a. it was scared		b. the woods looked evil
3.	To test his idea, the scientist a. went on an adventure		b. did an experiment
4.	Your phone will not work a. someone kills the window b. if you don't carefully pay attention		
5.	The dog seemed unhappy whena. I approached it	1	b. it created me
6.	Alex likes his class because he gets to a. do fun projects		
7.	What is wrong with your hair?a. It is a chemical	!	b. It looks terrible
8.	She's quite funny. We always a. laugh at her jokes	•	b. don't tell me your secret
9.	Did you hear that? a. I just made it worse	_	b. There was a noise
10.	I have a very important test tomorrow a. I am nervous	_	b. I will smell it

The Laboratory

Mia's father had a **laboratory**, but she had no idea what was in it. Her dad always closed and locked the door when he went in. She knew that he used it to do **projects** for work. He never told Mia what these projects were.

One night, Mia **approached** the door to the laboratory. She stopped and thought, "I wonder what crazy **experiment** he is doing now." Suddenly, she heard a **loud noise**. It sounded like an **evil laugh**. The noise **scared** her, so she walked quickly back to her room.

The next night, her friend Liz came to her house. When Liz arrived, Mia told her about the night before. "Oh, it was **terrible**," she said.

"Why don't we see what is in there?" Liz asked. "It will be a fun **adventure!**" Mia felt **nervous** about going into her father's laboratory, but she agreed. As always, the door was locked. They waited until Mia's father left the laboratory to eat dinner. "He didn't lock the door!" Liz said. "Let's go."

The laboratory was dark. The girls walked down the stairs **carefully**. Mia **smelled** strange **chemicals**. What terrible thing was her father **creating**?

Suddenly, they heard an evil laugh. It was even **worse** than the one Mia heard the night before. What if a monster was going to **kill** them? Mia had to do something. She **shouted** for help.





Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
 - a. A girl's terrible experiment
 - b. A secret that two girls have
 - c. A girl who gets nervous about what's in a laboratory
 - d. A man who creates chemicals
- 2. What scares Mia when she approaches the door?
 - a. The room is very dark.
 - b. She hears a person shout.
 - c. She smells fire.
 - d. She hears a loud noise.
- 3. What is true of Mia in the story?
 - a. A monster kills her friend.
 - b. She does not like adventures.
 - c. She always locks the door of her room.
 - d. Her birthday has not come yet.
- 4. What project was Mia's father working on?
 - a. A doll to give to Mia for her birthday
 - b. A way to keep the door closed
 - c. A chemical that smells worse than fire
 - d. A monster that had an evil laugh
- 5. When did Mia and Liz go into the laboratory?



Word List



alien [eiljen] n.

An alien is a creature from a different world.

 \rightarrow The **alien** came in peace.



among [əmàŋ] prep.

If you are among certain things, they are all around you.

→ There was a red apple **among** the green ones.



chart [tʃɑ:rt] n.

A chart is a list of information.

→ We used a **chart** to see how we had improved.



cloud [klaud] n.

A cloud is a group of water drops in the sky.

→ The sky was filled with white clouds.



comprehend [kamprihend] v.

To comprehend something is to understand it.

→ Henry could not **comprehend** the message.



o describe [diskraib] v.

To **describe** is to say or write what someone or something is like.

→ They **described** their tree as colorful with gold ribbon and a star.



ever [ever] adv.

Ever means at any time.

→ Going skiing last winter was the most fun I've ever had.



fail [feil] v.

To fail means you do not succeed in what you try to do.

→ Since he **failed** to get the job, he was sad.



friendly [frendli] adj.

Friendly is behaving in a pleasant, kind way toward someone.

 \rightarrow The **friendly** animals came up to the girl.



grade [greid] n.

A grade is a score or mark given to someone's work.

→ I managed to get good **grades** on my report card.





instead [insted] adv.

Instead means in place of.

→ He ate the carrot **instead** of the ice cream.



library [laibreri] n.

A library is a place where you go to read books.

→ The **library** at school is full of books.



planet [plænet] n.

A planet is a large round thing in space.

→ Saturn is the **planet** with the ring around it.



report [ripó:/t] n.

A report is something students write for school.

→ Karen had trouble writing her **report**.



Several [sevərəl] adj.

Several is more than two but not many.

 \rightarrow He had to read **several** books for class.



o solve [salv] v.

To solve something is to find an answer to it.

 \rightarrow All the students could easily **solve** the math problem.



suddenly [sádnli] adv.

If something happens suddenly, it happens quickly and unexpectedly.

→ I was **suddenly** surprised by the cake my friends brought me.



Suppose [sapouz] v.

To **suppose** is to guess.

→ I suppose I should go home now.



universe [júːnəvəː/s] n.

The universe is the known or supposed objects in space.

→ The universe is so large that it cannot be measured.



o view [viu:] v.

To view is to look at something.

→ Michael likes to **view** himself in the mirror.

Choose the right definition for the given word.

- 1. friendly
 - a. space
 - c. acting or behaving nicely
- b. a list of information
- d. a picture

- 2. grade
 - a. a score or mark on someone's work
 - c. where you go to read books
- b. a small copy of something larger
- d. a paper written for school

- 3. view
 - a. to find an answer
 - c. to guess

- b. to not succeed in what you try to do
- d. to look at something

- 4. ever
 - a. quickly and unexpectantly
 - c. all around you

- b. at any time
- d. to do the first thing

- 5. library
 - a. space and things in space
 - c. a place where books are
- b. from a different world
- d. a round thing in space

- 6. report
 - a. many of something
 - c. drops of water in the sky
- b. a round thing
- d. a paper

- 7. alien
 - a. something written for school
 - c. in place of

- b. a creature from a different world
- d. a small copy of something

- 8. chart
 - a. a paper
 - c. a group

- b. a copy
- d. a list

- 9. among
 - a. in the middle of something
 - c. at any time

- b. a score or mark
- d. to understand

- 10. solve
 - a. to guess
 - c. to find an answer

- b. to look at something
- d. to not succeed in what you try to do



Choose the right word for the given definition.

- 1. everything that exists in space
 - a. universe b. instead
- c. suddenly
- d. view

- 2. not an exact amount but less than many
 - a. ever
- b. among
- c. several
- d. solve

- 3. a creature from a different world
 - a. report b. alien
- c. chart
- d. among

- 4. in place of
 - a. solve
- b. suppose
- c. fail
- d. instead

- 5. to guess
 - a. fail
- b. suppose
- c. view
- d. comprehend



Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1.	ever / describe What would be the most awesome gift you've your home to me.	received?
2.	alien(s) / chart This tells what time the TV shows will play. I saw a movie about from another planet.	
3.	planet / universe I think the most interesting is Saturn. I wonder how the began.	
4.	fail / solve Do you like to hard math problems? If I do not know the answers, I will the test.	
5.	several / view days ago, I lost my backpack. The girls in my class like to pictures of pop st	ars.

The Report

Lee sat **among** the books at the **library** and thought about his group project. They had to turn it in soon, but he hadn't even started his part! Jack and Claire were in his group. They had worked hard. They were also very smart, and Lee didn't want them to get a bad **grade**.

Jack did the **report**. He wrote a lot of very good sentences and **described** things with great adjectives. Claire drew a nice map of the stars. Now, Lee needed to do his part of the project.

"Well, I **suppose** I need to start my model," Lee thought.

Making a model of a **planet** was really hard. Lee tried to read **several** books, but he couldn't **comprehend** any of the **charts**. "We're going to **fail** because of me!" Lee said. He put his head down on the table and said, "I wish I could see a planet, **instead** of having to read about it!"

Suddenly, there was a bright light. Lee was pulled from his chair, through the roof, and right into a strange ship! "Hello, kid," said an **alien**. "Did you ask for help?"

Lee told the **friendly** alien all about his project. The alien agreed to help Lee **solve** his problem. "First, we'll fly through space to **view** the **universe**. Then, I can help you make a model of my planet."

Soon, they were going through the **clouds**. They passed the moon. Then they viewed Mars. Lee was very excited. Instead of a bad grade, his group would have the best project **ever!**





Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
 - a. Why a smart boy fails a class
 - b. A boy's trip into the universe
 - c. A boy who wants to write instead of draw
 - d. An alien living in a library
- 2. What is Lee unable to comprehend?
 - a. How to make a model of a planet
 - b. Why there are maps among the books
 - c. Where the best place is to view the stars
 - d. How to read the information in a chart
- 3. What can you suppose is true of the group's report?
 - a. It has three sentences.
 - b. It must describe clouds.
 - c. It is not due until several days.
 - d. It is about the stars and planets.
- 4. What did the alien want to do to help Lee?
 - a. Get several books from the library
 - b. Hear the best report ever
 - c. Make the model of a planet
 - d. Solve his own problems
- 5. What planet did Lee see on his trip?



Word List



appropriate [əprouprieit] adj.

When a thing is appropriate, it is right or normal.

→ It's appropriate to wear a suit when you go to the office.



.v [bicve] biovs

To avoid something is to stay away from it.

→ **Avoid** the broken bottle on the floor.



behave [biheiv] v.

To behave is to act in a particular way, especially to be good.

→ She always **behaves** well when her father is around.



calm [ka:m] adj.

When someone is calm, they do not get excited or upset.

→ A nice warm bath makes me feel so calm.



Concern [kənsə:/n] n.

Concern is a feeling of worry.

→ I was filled with **concern** after reading the newspaper.



content [kentent] adj.

To be **content** is to be happy and not want more.

→ The baby looked very **content** sitting on the floor.



expect [ikspekt] v.

If you **expect** something to happen, you believe it will happen.

→ I expect the bus to be here very soon.



frequently [fri:kwəntli] adv.

When something happens frequently, it happens often.

→ We meet **frequently**, either at the beginning or ending of the week.



habit [hæbit] n.

A habit is a thing that you do often.

→ Smoking is a bad habit that can kill you.



o instruct [instrákt] v.

To instruct is to teach.

→ My teacher **instructs** us in several subjects.





issue [fui] n.

An issue is an important topic.

→ The men spoke about **issues** that were important to the people.



none [nAn] pron.

None means not any of someone or something.

→ He spent all his money. There is **none** left.



patient [pei]ent] adj.

If a person is patient, they don't become angry or upset easily.

→ I had to be patient and wait until 5 o'clock to leave.



positive [pazətiv] adj.

If something is **positive**, it is good.

→ She has a **positive** future ahead of her after finishing college.



punish [phnif] v.

To punish means to make someone suffer for breaking the rules or laws.

→ To **punish** me, my teacher had me stand in the corner.



represent [reprizent] v.

To represent is to speak or act for a person or group.

→ My lawyer will **represent** me in court.



shake [jeik] v.

To shake is to move back and forth or up and down quickly.

→ When people **shake** hands, it usually means they agree.



spread [spred] v.

To spread is to move quickly to more places.

 \rightarrow I like to **spread** butter on my toast.



o stroll [stroul] v.

To stroll means to walk slowly and calmly.

→ My dog and I **strolled** through the park today.



village [vilidʒ] n.

A village is a very small town.

→ There are only a few houses in my **village**.

Part (A) Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1.	The story about the police dog got to many people in town. spr
2.	I was <u>happy</u> to sit and listen to music all night.
3.	The house will <u>move back and forth</u> if a strong wind blows. sh
4.	waited for the monster to come out of the cave.
5.	I didn't want to talk to my sister, so I <u>stayed away from</u> her.
P	$oxed{GR}$ Check ($\sqrt{\ }$) the one that suits the blank naturally.
1.	Before Kimberly sang, a. the teacher reminded everyone to behave b. she instructed the people to go to sleep
2.	When we heard the loud sound, a. I turned around out of habit b. there was none left
3.	The man told us to be quiet, a. so decided to stroll through town b. so knew it was not appropriate to talk
4.	They asked us to wait, a. so I felt concerned about them b. so I had to be patient
5.	I met a new friend yesterday, and a. frequently I would sit and read b. I shook his hand



Check ($\sqrt{\ }$) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1.	a. The girl's positive words made me feel better. b. We took the village out of the house.
2.	a. The calm girl yelled a lot. b. The team members asked Kate to represent them at the dinner.
3.	a. I was content to stay at home by the warm fire. b. My mom punished me for doing my homework.
4.	a. The man expected me to say yes. b. The issue did not taste very good.
5.	a. I behaved wisely while I was asleep. b. I avoided my friend because she had laughed at me.
6.	a. At first I was nervous, but then I started to feel calm. b. The angry bear looked content.
7.	a. When my dog died, it made me feel positive. b. Few people live in the village.
8.	a. I wanted to avoid food, so I bought a sandwich. b. The class needed to talk about the issue .
9.	a. The students behaved quite well for their new teacher. b. Students are expected to be late to class.
10.	a. I was punished because I broke the window. b. The man represented the award to the girl.

The Dog's Bell

John's dog was a bad dog. He bit people frequently. John had great concern about this. It was not an appropriate way for a dog to behave. His friends in the village always expected the dog to bite them. The news about John's dog spread through the village. **None** of the people wanted to go to John's house. John tried to instruct the dog to behave, but it never worked. He tried to be patient and teach the dog to be calm. That also didn't work, John didn't want to punish the dog. "How will I stop my dog's bad habit?" John asked himself.

John's friend came to talk to him about the issue. During their important meeting, his friend said, "The people in the village asked me to represent them. We want your dog to stop this habit. Why don't you put a bell around the dog's neck? This way, we would hear your dog coming down the street."

John thought this was a great idea. Now, people could stay away from the dog. It would not be able to bite anyone anymore.

The dog liked the bell, too. People looked at him when they heard his bell. This made the dog very **content**. He liked the song the bell played when he walked.

One day, John's dog strolled through the village and met some other dogs. He

expected them to want a bell like his. But they laughed at his bell. They said the bell made people avoid him. John's dog shook his head. "No, they look at me because they like the bell."

The other dogs said, "You have the wrong idea of what makes you popular. Of course they like your bell. It tells them where you are so they can avoid you. You aren't able to bite them anymore!"

You see, being popular isn't something





Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story mainly about?
 - a. A dog that is frequently bad
 - b. A dog's stroll through town
 - c. A content man and his dog
 - d. A village that liked John's dog
- 2. What is true of the dog?
 - a. He likes none of John's friends.
 - b. He shakes his head too much.
 - c. He bites when it's not appropriate.
 - d. He expects people to be calm around him.
- 3. Why did the issue with the dog bother John?
 - a. People didn't think of John in a positive way.
 - b. People avoided going to John's house.
 - c. People didn't want John to represent them.
 - d. People didn't like the song that John played.
- 4. What did John do to stop the dog's bad habit?
 - a. He instructed the dog on learning tricks.
 - b. He punished the dog for biting.
 - c. He was patient and showed concern.
 - d. He put a bell around the dog's neck.
- 5. What did the other dogs say about the bell?



Word List



aware [əwɛər] adj.

If you are **aware** of something, you know about it. → *I was not aware of the ringing phone*.



o badly [bædli] adv.

Badly means in a severe or harmful way.

→ He hurt his arm badly playing with friends.



belong [bilb(:)n] v.

If something **belongs** to you, you own it. → *The blue suit belongs to Paul*.



continue [kəntinju:] v.

To continue something is to keep doing it.

→ She stood under her umbrella as the rain **continued** to fall.



error [erer] n.

An error is something you do wrong.

→ I made an **error** on my report, so my boss was angry.



experience [ikspiəriəns] n.

An **experience** is something you have seen or done.

→ Rock climbing was a fun **experience**.



o field [field] n.

A field is a big area of land.

→ The **field** of flowers looked so pretty.



hurt [hə:rt] v.

To hurt is to do something that makes you feel pain.

→ She **hurt** her leg falling down the stairs.



o judgment [dʒʌdʒmənt] n.

Judgment is the ability to form opinions or decisions.

→ It's good **judgment** to recycle your aluminum cans.



o likely [laikli] adv.

If something likely happens, it will probably happen.

→ I will **likely** stay at home and watch TV tonight.





normal [no:rməl] adj.

If something is normal, it is not strange nor surprising to you.

 \rightarrow It is **normal** for me to bathe every night.



rare [reə:r] adi.

If something is rare, you do not see it very often.

 \rightarrow It is **rare** for him to miss his flight.



relax [rilæks] v.

To relax is to rest.

 \rightarrow The frog relaxed in the warm sun.



request [rikwest] v.

To request something is to ask for it.

→ The little girl **requested** a special gift from Santa Claus.



reside [ri:zaid] v.

To **reside** means to live somewhere permanently or for a long time.

→ My brother and his family **reside** in a lovely house on the beach.



result [rizált] n.

A result is something that happens because of something else.

 \rightarrow As a **result** of all the rain, the man had to climb on the roof.



o roll [roul] v.

To roll is to move by turning over and over.

→ You must **roll** the ball into the pins when you bowl.



Since [sins] prep.

Since is used to talk about a past event still happening now.

→ Since 1992, he has been driving that car.



visible [vizəbəl] adj.

If something is visible, it can be seen.

→ The moon and stars were **visible** in the night sky.



o wild [waild] adi.

If something is wild, it is found in nature.

→ You should be careful around a fox, because it is a **wild** animal.

Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. roll

a. to rest

c. to grow

b. a rule

d. to move by turning

2. error

a. a nice man

c. something you do wrong

b. very old

d. open land

3. hurt

a. to disagree

c. from nature

b. how much something costs

d. to do something that causes pain

4. reside

a. to relax

c. something that can be seen

b. to live in a place for long

d. to know about something

5. relax

a. to keep going

c. to rest

b. a large group of people

d. to move

6. continue

a. to be in the right place

c. to have

b. to stay

d. to keep doing something

7. normal

a. the perfect amount

c. not strange

b. friendly

d. different

8. rare

a. quiet

c. interesting

b. not full

d. not seen often

9. visible

a. from nature

c. new

b. easy to see

d. normal

10. field

a. open land

c. a thing

b. to reside

d. a tool



Part (A	Choose	the right	word for	the given	definition.
---------	--------	-----------	----------	-----------	-------------

1.	in a severe or harm a. continue	•	c.	judgment	d.	badly
2.	*	ppinions or decision b. reside	c.	judgment	d.	result
3.	to fit or be in the rig a. roll			continue	d.	belong
4.	not strange or diffe a. normal	rent b. visible		uncommon		
5.		at makes you feel p b. hurt			d.	since
P	ort B Write a v underlin	vord that is simi	ila	r in meaning	to	the
1.	My day at school w	as <u>not strange</u> .				
2.	The bird was from wi	nature.				
3.	Sorry I can't come;	I'm <u>feeling</u> discomf	ort	in my body.		
4.	He's going to <u>rest</u> i	nstead of going to t	he	movie.		
5.	The man walked th	rough a <u>large area c</u>	of la	and.		

The Jackal and the Sun Child

A jackal is a wild dog with a big black back. It resides in the desert, But how did the jackal get his black back? This was how it happened.

One day, the jackal saw a girl. She was sitting upon a rock. She was not a **normal** child. She was a **rare** and beautiful sun child. She was bright and warm like the sun. The child saw the jackal and smiled.

She said, "Jackal, I have been **relaxing** on this rock for too long. I must get home soon. But, I am slow and you are fast. You will likely get me home more quickly." Then she requested, "Will you carry me home? If you do, I'll give you a gift. This necklace **belongs** to me, but I will give it to you."

The wild jackal agreed. So the sun child sat on the dog's back. They started to walk. But soon, the jackal felt ill. The sun child was very hot on his back. The heat was hurting his back very badly. "I made a terrible error in judgment." he thought. He shouldn't have agreed to carry her. So he asked her to get off.

But she did not. The jackal's back **continued** to get hotter and hotter. He had to get away from the sun child. So he made a plan. First, he ran as fast as he could.





Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
 - a. Why the sun child has a beautiful smile
 - b. Why a wild dog hurt a sun child
 - c. An error that the sun child once made
 - d. How the jackal got his visible black mark
- 2. What kind of girl was the sun child?
 - a. She was rare and beautiful.
 - b. She was likely very shy.
 - c. She was an ill child.
 - d. She was a normal child.
- 3. Why did the jackal run into the field?
 - a. To continue his journey
 - b. It wanted a new place to reside.
 - c. To take a nap and relax
 - d. To get away from the sun child
- 4. What happened at the end of the story?
 - a. The sun child forgot the experience.
 - b. The sun child became aware of the jackal's black back.
 - c. The sun child rolled off the jackal's back.
 - d. The sun child has stayed upon the jackal's back since then.
- 5. What did the sun child request?



Word List



advantage [ədvæntidʒ] n.

An advantage is something that helps you.

→ Being tall is an advantage to a basketball player.



cause [ko:z] v.

To cause is to make something happen.

→ The cold weather caused her to get sick.



choice [tfois] n.

A choice is the act or possibility of picking something.

 \rightarrow I had my **choice** of five doors to open.



community [kəmju:nəti] n.

A community is a group of people who live together.

→ The kids from my **community** usually play together.



dead [ded] adj.

To be dead is to not be alive.

→ A dead person is usually buried in the ground.



o distance [distans] n.

The distance between two things is how far it is between them.

→ The distance between the Earth and the Moon is 384,400 kilometers.



escape [iskeip] v.

To **escape** is to run away from something bad.

→ The butterfly could not **escape** from the cage.



n face [feis] v.

If you face a problem, you deal with it.

→ My sister and I have to find a better way to **face** our differences.



o follow [falou] v.

To follow means to go behind someone and go where they go.

→ The little boy **followed** his mother home.



o fright [frait] n.

Fright is the feeling of being scared.

→ She was filled with **fright**.





ghost [goust] n.

A **ghost** is the spirit of a dead person.

→ Many people are afraid of **ahosts**.



individual [indəvidzuəl] n.

An individual is one person.

→ Only one **individual** could win the bicycle race.



pet [pet] n.

A pet is an animal that lives with people.

→ Out of all my **pets**, the dog is my favorite.



reach [ritt] v.

To reach means to arrive at a place.

→ I was happy to finally **reach** my destination.



return [ritē:/n] v.

To return is to go back to a place.

 \rightarrow I was happy to **return** home to my mom after school.



Survive [sərvaiv] v.

To survive is to stay alive.

→ My dog **survived** her fall into the water.



o upset [Apset] adj.

To be **upset** is to be unhappy about something.

→ She was **upset** because she broke her toy.



o voice [vois] n.

A voice is the sound a person makes when they talk or sing.

→ He used a microphone, so everyone could hear his voice.



weather [weőə:r] n.

The weather is the condition of the air: hot, rainy, windy, etc.

→ The weather can be sunny, rainy, or cold.



o wise [waiz] adi.

To be wise is to use experience and intelligence to make good choices.

→ Many people believe that owls are very **wise** animals.

1. Sam was happy to go back to his house.

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

	ren		
2.	Her grandfather is a <u>smart</u> old man. wi		
3.	William wanted an <u>animal</u> to live with.		
4.	He studies what the condition of the air is like. we		
5.	I have to <u>deal with</u> my rising credit card bill.		
	Choose the word that is a better f	it for each	senten
	Choose the word that is a better f fright / ghost	it for each	senten
	The lives in the old house. A scary place might cause		
2.	. dead / upset The tree fell down because it was I was when I got a bad grade on the		
3.	After 10 hours of driving, I finally in class.	California.	
4.	He wanted to from the room. He lived a long from the school.		
5.	. community / individual The man is a nice The town is a small		



Check ($\sqrt{\ }$) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1.	It rained for two days, a. and caused the river to rise	b. it was dead
2.	As I was walking home from school today, a. I was a ghost b. I hardly noticed that a dog was follo	
3.	After my vacation, a. I returned to work	
4.	Many people like him a. because they make him upset	b. because he is a wise man
5.	They are afraid of the king because a. he has too much power	
6.	I love my dog a. He's my favorite pet	b. He causes fright
7.	I like living here because a. I make many choices	b. it is a nice community
8.	I want to live in Hawaii because a. it has good weather	 _ b. smoking causes lung cancer
9.	The storm was very bad, but a. all of the people survived	b. it went a very long distance
10.	We closed the door, but a. the dog escaped	_ b. it was an individual

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The Friendly Ghost

A nice woman lived by a large river. She loved children. She wanted to help them in any way. She loved her **community**, and everyone in the community loved her. She lived a very long time and became very **wise**.

When she died, she became a **ghost**. She was **dead**, but every night she **returned** to her community. She wanted to help children and not to **cause** them **fright**. But she had a scary **voice**. Children were afraid of her, but the ghost was a good one. She only scared them to help them.

One night, some children and a dog were playing by the river. They were having fun with their **pet**. But they were far from home. Then the **weather** became bad. It rained and rained. The river was rising. It was very dark. The children knew they were lost. They needed to go north, but they didn't know which direction it was. When the moon came out, they saw a ghost by the river. The ghost said, "Go away!"

The children felt great fright. They knew it was a ghost. Then the ghost moved closer. She yelled again, "Go away!" The children became very **upset**. Some of them began to cry. The children knew they had a **choice**: they could **escape**, or they could stay and **face** this scary **individual** in the dark.

The children ran a long distance away. The ghost followed them all the way.

Finally, the children reached home. The ghost was very happy. Soon the river rose higher and higher. It was very dangerous. The ghost had helped the children survive! She had saved them from the rising water. She also used her power to lead them home. Sometimes, meeting a ghost has advantages. A ghost can save your life!



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
 - a. How a ghost returns to help her community
 - b. How a wise pet helps children escape a ghost
 - c. Why an individual has a job in the north
 - d. How some children escaped bad weather
- 2. What caused fright in the children?
 - a. The power of the moon at night
 - b. The bad weather near the river
 - c. The voice of the ghost
 - d. Their dead pet
- 3. What was true of the children in the story?
 - a. Their home was a short distance from the river.
 - b. They had the advantage of being ghosts.
 - c. They didn't like to play near the river.
 - d. They were upset when they saw the ghost.
- 4. Why did the ghost scare the children?
 - a. She wanted to help them.
 - b. She had no other choice.
 - c. She was afraid of their pet.
 - d. She didn't want them to see her.
- 5. Where did the woman live?



Word List



allow [əlau] v.

To allow something to happen means to let it happen.

→ Having a ticket will **allow** you to enter the show.



announce [enauns] v.

To announce something is to make it known.

→ He announced to everyone his new idea for the company.



beside [bisaid] prep.

When someone or something is **beside** you, they are next to you.

→ The two brothers stood **beside** each other.



challenge [tsælindz] n.

A challenge is something difficult to complete.

→ It was a **challenge** to climb to the top of the mountain.



claim [kleim] v.

To claim means to say that something is true.

ightarrow He **claimed** to know why the country's laws were weak.



condition [kəndifən] *n*.

The **condition** of someone or something is the state that they are in.

→ The patient's **condition** was very good.



contribute [kəntribju:t] v.

To contribute to something means to do something to make it successf

→ We decided to **contribute** money to the new hospital.



o difference [diferens] n.

A difference is a way that something is not like other things.

→ The biggest difference between the birds is the color of their feathers.



divide [divaid] v.

To divide something is to make it into smaller parts.

→ We divided the pizza.



expert [ekspə:rt] n.

An expert is someone who is very good at doing something.

→ The wizard was an **expert** at magic.





famous [feimes] adj.

If someone or something is **famous**, they are known to many people.

→ The Eiffel Tower in Paris is very famous.



force force for n.

Force is a person's strength or power.

→ He used all his force to try and open the door.



harm [hq:/m] n.

Harm is hurt or problems caused to someone or something.

→ A hot iron can cause great **harm** if you are not careful.



o lay [lei] v.

To lay means to put or place in a horizontal or flat position.

→ Don't lay your socks on the floor.



peace [pi:s] n.

Peace is a time without war.

 \rightarrow A white dove is a symbol for **peace**.



prince [prins] n.

A prince is the son of a king.

→ The **prince** and the princess were married.



sful

S.

protect [pretekt] v.

To protect someone is to stop them from getting hurt.

→ Firemen **protect** us from fires.



Sense [sens] v.

To sense something is to know about it without being told.

 \rightarrow I could sense that he was watching me.



sudden [sidn] adj.

When something is sudden, it happens very quickly.

→ He felt a **sudden** pain in his chest.



therefore [ŏɛəːrfɔːr] adv.

Therefore means for this reason.

 \rightarrow He is fat. **Therefore**, he will go on a diet.

Part A	Choose the	right word	for the given	definition.
--------	-------------------	------------	---------------	-------------

1.	something difficult	that you have to do			
	a. condition	b. sense	С.	challenge	d. divide
2.	the son of a king a. prince	b. expert	С.	famous	d. force
3.	to do something to a. contribute	•	c.	harm	d. peace
4.	for this reason a. allow	b. therefore	c.	announce	d. beside
5.	to stop someone fr a. claim	om getting hurt b. protect	С.	lay	d. difference

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

	and of the partit	
1.	Sarah <u>let</u> Tim go to the game.	
	allo	
2.	The child promised not to hurt our cat.	
	har	
3.	She was a well-known writer in our town.	
	fam	
4.	You should <u>say it's true</u> that you never lie.	
5.	The food was <u>cut into smaller parts</u> so we could all eat. d	



Check ($\sqrt{\ }$) the one that suits the blank naturally.

	It wasn't right for the coach a. to make the race such a challenge	b. to allow me to play
	My sister and I were fighting a. We announced the winners b. My sister claimed she didn't like me	
3.	Everyone knew her	
		b. because she was famous
4.	The man would not buy the bike	
		b. because of its bad condition
5.	No one could win against Sally	
	a. because she was an expert	b. because she never used force
6	We were scared because the dog	and the state of t
	a. might harm us	b. might bring us peace
7	The police wanted	
'	a. to protect us from danger	b. to not make any sense
8	You are too sick to play outside	
0,	a. Don't lay your feet on the table	
9.	She was surprised by	
	a. the expected amount contributed by b. the sudden noise outside	the animals
10	Please be fair	
201	a. when you meet the prince	b. when you divide the land
	-	

The Best Prince

King Minos was very sick. His **condition** was getting worse. He had three sons. He loved them all. He had to **announce** who would become king.

Two of the **princes** stood waiting outside the king's room. Theseus was the oldest and strongest. He thought his father would make him king. Pelias, the second son, thought differently. He was an **expert** with weapons. He thought the king would choose him.

"When I'm king," Theseus told Pelias, "I'll let you **contribute** to the defense of our country. You can lead the army."

Pelias became angry. "Father knows I'm **famous** for my sword skills. He'll make me king."

"You?" Theseus yelled. "He won't choose you!"

"The kingdom is mine!" Pelias **claimed**. "Father will give it to me—or I'll use **force** to take it!"

Theseus made a **sudden** move to take out his sword. Then Pelias did the same.

"Beating me will be a **challenge**," Theseus said. "Fight me now. The winner gets the kingdom!"

Pelias agreed.

King Minos could hear his sons fighting. The youngest son, Jason, stood **beside** him. He **sensed** his father's sadness. The king **laid** his hand flat on Jason's arm.

"Your brothers fight too much," the king told him. "I must protect my kingdom from all harm. They'll divide it between them. The people won't know what to do. There'll be war. I can't allow either of them to be king. Therefore, I'm making you king. Your kindness has always made you special. It's the difference between you and your brothers. You can bring peace. They can't."

Then the king died. Theseus and Pelias heard that their youngest brother was king. They were surprised. They realized that their fighting was wrong. It had kept them from saying goodbye to their father. They agreed to have Jason as their king. He was the best choice.

7



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
 - a. A sudden fight between kings
 - b. A kind prince who got a kingdom
 - c. An expert sister and a famous king
 - d. The challenge to divide the kingdom
- 2. What did the king need to protect the kingdom from?
 - a. The fighting between the two princes
 - b. The harm caused by sudden fights
 - c. The differences between the three brothers
 - d. The poor condition of the king's army
- 3. What was probably true of Jason in the story?
 - a. He wanted to bring peace to the kingdom.
 - b. The challenge of being king was too much for him.
 - c. He wanted harm to come to his brothers.
 - d. He hoped to divide the kingdom.
- 4. What was the difference between Jason and his brothers?
 - a. He was an expert with weapons.
 - b. He was older and stronger.
 - c. He made more sense.
 - d. He had always been kind.
- 5. What did the king have to announce?



Word List



accept [æksept] v.

To accept something that is offered is to take it.

→ I accepted the girl's very nice gift.



arrange [əreindʒ] v.

To arrange things is to put them in the right place.

→ Please arrange the bowling pins in order so we can play.



attend [etend] v.

To attend something is to go to it.

→ My sister and I attend the same school.



balance [bælens] v.

To balance something is to keep it from falling.

→ We saw an elephant **balance** itself on a ball.



contrast [kontræst] n.

A contrast is the sharp difference between two things.

→ The **contrast** between my parents is very noticeable.



encourage [inkə:ridʒ] v.

To **encourage** someone is to make them want to do something.

→ My football coach will **encourage** us when we are losing.



familiar [fəmiljər] adj.

If someone or something is familiar to you, you know them well.

→ The two friends were very familiar with each other.



o grab [græb] v.

To **grab** is to take a hold of someone or something suddenly.

 \rightarrow I **grabbed** a pear from the tree.



hang [hæŋ] v.

To **hang** something is to keep it above the ground.

 \rightarrow I drew a picture of my family, and my mother **hung** it on the wall.



huge [hju:dʒ] adj.

If something is huge, it is very big.

→ At work, my father drives a **huge** truck.





necessary [nésəséri] adj.

If something is necessary, you must do it.

→ It is **necessary** to have a passport when you travel to a foreign country.



pattern [pætə/n] n.

A pattern is a way in which something is done or organized.

→ My pattern of brushing my teeth is the same as most people's.



propose [prapouz] v.

To **propose** something is to say that it should be done.

→ Santa Claus **proposed** that I try to be a good boy all year.



purpose [pā:rpas] n.

A purpose is the reason that you do something.

→ The purpose of exercising is to get into shape.



release Initial v.

To release something is to stop holding it.

→ She **released** the bird from her hands.



require [rikwaiə;r] v.

To require something is to say that it is necessary.

→ We require teachers to have a university degree.



o single [singət] adj.

If something is **single**, then there is only one.

→ I have a **single** key in my hand.



Success [sakses] n.

Success is doing something well that you choose to do.

→ My daughter was a big **success** at school.



tear [tear] v.

To tear something means to pull it apart.

→ It is easy to **tear** paper.



theory [eí:eri] n.

A theory is an idea about how something works.

→ We talked about Einstein's **theory** of relativity in class.

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1.	She looks <u>like someone that I know well</u> .
	fami
2.	Drinking water is something that she must do.
	neces
3.	He has an <u>idea</u> of how the machine works. the
4.	The <u>reason that I am doing this</u> is to help children. pur
5.	My teacher will <u>make me want</u> to get good grades.
6.	l <u>agree with</u> your idea. I think it will work.
7.	It is difficult to keep from falling when you stand on one foot. ba
8.	Her <u>routine</u> of exercising after work is common for many people.
9.	There is a big difference between day and night.
	c
10.	The Earth has a <u>solitary</u> moon.



	61 (1		1.6 41	1 (1 141
Part A	Choose th	ne right w	ord for the g	given definition.

1. used when something must be done

	a. propose	b. hang	С.	require	d. tear
2.	to stop something a. balance		c.	attend	d. release
3.	a way that somethi a. grab	ng is very different b. success	c.	accept	d. contrast
4.	an idea about som a. theory	ething b. familiar	c.	necessary	d. encourage
5.	the only one a. pattern	b. single	c.	huge	d. attend
F	Part B Check (\) the one that s	ui	ts the blank n	aturally.
1.	It started to rain, _ a. it hung on			b. solgrab	bed my umbrella.
2.	2. When she heard I was leaving, a. she proposed a party b. she had huge fun				
3.	Don't pull on my sl a. you might			b. you migl	nt arrange it
4.	If you try hard, a. you can att			b. you will	have success
5.	·	elease them back intre re a good dinner	to t	he water	

How the Sun and the Moon Were Made

Do you ever wonder where the moon and the sun came from? The Inuit people of Alaska have a **theory**.

They tell a story about a beautiful girl. She was very nice. In **contrast**, her brother was a mean little boy. One day he **proposed** something. "We should go to a party," he said. The girl **accepted**. First, it was **necessary** for her to prepare. She **arranged** her hair and put on nice clothes. This **required** a lot of time. But the girl worked hard, and soon she had **success**. She looked perfect.

They **attended** the party together. The girl was having fun. Later, she walked into the bathroom. Suddenly, the lights were turned off! Someone **grabbed** her hair and **tore** her clothes. She ran out of the bathroom. She wanted to know who did this to her.

Then she had an idea. She fixed her hair again. This time it was even more beautiful. She even **balanced** beautiful jewels in it. She wanted to **encourage** the person to grab it again. She put black dirt in her hair. The **purpose** of this was to catch the person.

She went to the bathroom again, and it was the same **pattern**. The lights went off, and someone grabbed her hair. When he **released** it, his hand was black. The girl returned to the party. She knew there was only a **single** person with a black hand. When she saw that person, he was very **familiar**. It was her brother!

He ran into the woods.
The girl ran after him. They both carried fire so they could see in the dark. The smoke went into the air. As they ran, they grew. They became huge.
Then they went into space. When the girl's fire went out, she hung in the sky. She became the moon, and her brother became the sun. They chase each other forever.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
 - a. The contrast between the sun and the moon
 - b. A theory of how the moon and the sun were made
 - c. The purpose of the sun and the moon
 - d. Why it is necessary for the moon to balance in the sky
- 2. Why does the girl encourage someone to grab her hair?
 - a. She doesn't want him to tear her dress.
 - b. She wants to become huge and hang in the sky.
 - c. She wants to know who grabbed her hair.
 - d. She wants the party to be a success.
- 3. What was true of the boy in the story?
 - a. He accepted the invitation when his sister proposed a party.
 - b. He didn't want to attend the party.
 - c. He was the only person with a black hand.
 - d. He wore a shirt with a beautiful pattern.
- 4. Why does the girl become angry?
 - a. The boy doesn't release her hair.
 - b. She is required to arrange her hair.
 - c. The smoke from her fire went into the air.
 - d. She sees someone familiar with a black hand.
- 5. How does the girl get ready for the party?



Word List



against [agenst] prep.

To be **against** something is to be touching it or opposed to it.

→ They both leaned **against** the wall.



o beach tolett n.

The beach is a sandy or rocky place by the ocean.

→ The little girl built a sandcastle on the **beach**.



damage [dæmidʒ] v.

To damage something is to break it.

→ The car was damaged in the accident.



discover [diskávər] v.

To discover something is to find it for the first time.

→ I discovered some new information in this book!



emotion [imou[ən] n.

An emotion is how you feel.

→ Anger is a common emotion that we all feel.



o fix [fiks] v.

To fix something is to make it work.

 \rightarrow My dad has many tools to help him fix broken things.



frank [fræŋk] adj.

If you are frank, you are being very honest.

→ The teacher had a **frank** discussion with her students.



o identify [aidentəfai] v.

To identify something is to be able to name it.

→ I used the file to **identify** his name.



o island [ailend] n.

An island is land in the middle of water.

 \rightarrow Japan is a group of **islands**.



Ocean [oufən] n.

The **ocean** is all of the salt water that surrounds land.

→ The **ocean** can make powerful waves.





perhaps [perhæps] adv.

Perhaps is used when you say that something could happen.

→ Perhaps I will eat an apple for lunch.



pleasant [pleznt] adj.

If something is pleasant, you enjoy it.

→ The character had a **pleasant** look on its face.



prevent [privent] v.

To prevent something is to stop it from happening.

→ The handcuffs **prevented** me from moving my hands.



o rock [rak] n.

A rock is a hard thing in the dirt.

→ I stacked rocks on top of one another.



Save [seiv] v.

To save something is to keep it from being hurt.

 \rightarrow I want to help **save** the world.



step [step] v.

To **step** is to walk.

 \rightarrow Be careful where you **step**.



Still [stil] adv.

Still is used when you say that a situation keeps going on.

→ They are **still** waiting in line to get tickets.



taste [teist] n.

A taste is the flavor something makes in your mouth.

→ The **taste** of the fruit was sweet.



throw [erou] v.

To throw something is to use your hand to make it go through the air.

→ The pitcher can **throw** the baseball very fast.



wave [weiv] n.

A wave is a line of water that moves higher than the rest of the water.

→ The water was filled with large blue waves.

Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. wave

a. to pass from physical life

c. a raised line of water

b. salt water that surrounds land

d. land in the middle of water

2. taste

a. to hurt

b. to find

c. flavor

d. to walk

3. against

a. to be touching something

c. maybe

b. to stop from happening

d. enjoyable

4. rock

a. feelings

c. honest

b. a place by the ocean

d. a hard thing in the ground

5. throw

a. to name something

c. to make something work

b. to put something into the air

d. to stop something from being hurt

6. island

a. land

b. salt water

c. feelings

d. hard thing

7. discover

a. to be nice

c. to stop

b. to find something

d. to name

8. step

a. to keep from harm

c. to walk

b. to be next to

d. to hurt

9. beach

a. water that comes on land

c. the flavor of something

b. a sandy or rocky place by the ocean

d. something could happen

10. fix

a. to make something work

c. to be honest

b. to pass from physical life

d. to make something move in the air



Choose the right word for the given definition.

- 1. to be touching something

 - a. beach b. against
- c. discover

- 2. to break something
 - a. identify
- b. maybe
- c. damage
- d. ocean

- 3. a way that you feel
 - a. prevent
- b. emotion
- c. rock
- d. pleasant

- 4. very honest
 - a. still
- b. step
- c. throw
- d. frank

- 5. land in the middle of water
- b. taste

Exercise 3

Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1.	wave / beach I like to play on the The big pushed the swimmer back.
2.	ocean / island They walked across the to find food. I am scared of some animals that live in the
3.	fix / damage My dad knows how to cars. If you the light, we won't be able to see at night.
4.	still / rock We have to go around that large We are planning to go to Florida this winter.
5.	step / throw Do you know how to a football? Please into the house.

The Starfish

Last summer I took a trip to an **island**. I had a lot of fun. I sat and watched the **waves** and listened to the **ocean**. I learned to **identify** birds. I **discovered** pretty things and enjoyed the **taste** of new foods. It was a very nice time.

One evening I took a **pleasant** walk by the ocean. When the waves came in, many starfish* fell on the **beach**. Some starfish went back into the water, and they were safe. But other starfish were **still** on the sand. They would die if they did not get into the water. There were many starfish on the beach that night. It made me sad, but I knew I could not **fix** the problem. I **stepped** very carefully so I did not **damage** them.

Then I saw a little girl. She was also sad about the starfish. She wanted to **prevent** all of them from dying. She asked me if I could **perhaps** help her.

"To be **frank**, I don't think we can do anything," I said.

The little girl started to cry. She sat back **against** a **rock** and thought for a while. Finally, the **emotion** was gone. She stopped crying and stood up. Then she picked up a starfish and **threw** it into the water.

"What are you doing?" I asked her. But she did not answer me. She just threw as many starfish as she could. "You cannot **save** all of them!" I said.

She stopped to look at me. "No, I cannot save them all," she replied. Then she picked up a very big starfish and said, "But I can save this one." And then she smiled and threw the starfish as far as she could into the ocean.

*starfish – an animal shaped like a star that lives in the water



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
 - a. A girl who wants to save starfish
 - b. How to throw starfish
 - c. A girl who is too frank
 - d. Birds and animals at the ocean
- 2. What causes the little girl's emotion?
 - a. She cannot fix the damage she finds to homes.
 - b. She cannot prevent starfish from dying in the sand.
 - c. She discovers starfish in the water.
 - d. She steps on a rock and hurts her foot.
- 3. What does the man think is NOT good about the island?
 - a. Watching the waves
 - b. Identifying birds
 - c. The starfish dying on the sand
 - d. Tasting new food
- 4. What does the girl think the man can perhaps do?
 - a. Identify birds
 - b. Take a walk on the beach
 - c. Discover something pretty
 - d. Help her save starfish
- 5. Which starfish were safe on the beach?



Word List



benefit [benefit] n.

A benefit is a good thing.

→ Being able to fly is a good benefit to birds.



certain [səːrtən] adi.

If you are certain about something, you know it is true.

→ I am certain that zebras have stripes.



chance [tiæns] n.

A chance is an opportunity to do something.

→ I had a **chance** to see the Roman Coliseum last summer.



effect [ifekt] n.

An effect is a change made by something else.

 \rightarrow The medicine had a good effect on the boy.



essential [isen[al] adj.

If something is **essential**, it is very important and necessary.

→ It is **essential** to have oxygen when you scuba dive.



far [fa:r] adj.

If something is far, it is not close.

→ It's **far** going from the east coast to the west coast of America.



focus [foukes] v.

To focus on something is to think about it and pay attention to it.

→ My mom always helps me to focus on my school work.



function [fánkjən] n.

The function of something is what it does.

→ The **function** of a flashlight is to help you see in the dark.



o grass [græs] n.

Grass is the green leaves that cover the ground.

→ The **grass** looked so soft and green.



o guard [ga:rd] v.

To guard something is to take care of it.

→ The police officer will **guard** us from any harm.





image [imidz] n.

The **image** of something is a picture of it.

→ The **image** of her eye was very clear.



immediate [imf:diet] adi.

If something is **immediate**, it happens quickly.

 \rightarrow An **immediate** response came from the pizza place.



primary [praimeri] adj.

If something is **primary**, it is the most important thing.

→ His **primary** thoughts are about money.



proud [praud] adj.

If someone feels **proud**, they are happy about what they have done.

→ She is **proud** of the picture she drew of her house.



remain [rimein] v.

To remain somewhere is to stay there.

→ My sister had to **remain** home since she was sick.



rest [rest] v.

To **rest** is to stop being active while the body gets back its strength.

 \rightarrow I **rested** on the couch after work.



separate [separeit] adj.

If two things are **separate**, they are not together.

→ New York and Los Angeles are in two **separate** parts of America.



Site [sait] n.

A site is a place.

→ We found the perfect **site** for our picnic.



tail [teil] n.

A tail is a part of an animal's body, sticking out from its rear or back.

→ Our dog wags its tail when it's happy.



trouble [tribal] n.

Trouble is a problem or a difficulty.

→ I have **trouble** working with my boss.

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1.	it is very important that you call your mother soon.		
	essen		
2.	The good thing about being old is that you know many thin	ngs.	
	bene		
3.	I have <u>problems</u> with my science homework.		
	tro		
4.	I am <u>sure</u> that she will come to his party.		
5.	The job of the stove is to cook. fun		
6.	That is the <u>place</u> where they met.		
7.	I saw his <u>picture</u> on TV.		
8.	The twins don't like to be <u>apart</u> .		
	S		
9.	I like to <u>stay</u> at home on the weekends.		
	r		
0.	His <u>part that comes out of his rear</u> was shaking because h	e was h	парру.



Part A Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1.	The of the rain was slippery roads. The of waking up early is being at work on time.
2.	primary / immediate She had to make a(an) phone call. The cause of my problems is laziness.
3.	rested / proud He was when he got the best score. We under the shade of a tree.
4.	far / separate Her new school is from here. She and her best friend hate to be in classrooms.
	guard / remain I have to my money from my little brother. I have to in school for four more years. Ort B Check (√) the one that suits the blank naturally.
	Every year for my birthday, a. return to the site of my birth b. my cat has a short tail
2.	believe her a. because she has a chance to lie b. because she's certain of the facts
3.	My new watch is great a. It has many functions b. It causes me trouble
4.	I was afraida. because I thought of a scary image of a snakeb. because I didn't focus on my work
5.	l eat many fruits a. because they are essential for good health b. because they taste like grass

The First Peacock

Argos lived in Ancient Greece. He was a husband and a **proud** father. He worked hard and did well at his job. But one thing about him wasn't normal. He was born with 100 eyes. Having many eyes was usually a **benefit** to him. He had a **chance** to see many things.

Also, since he had so many eyes, he was very good at **guarding** things. While sleeping, he only **rested** a few eyes at a time. The others stayed awake. He worked for Hera, a great goddess. His **primary function** was to guard a special cow. The cow was very important to Hera. It was her favorite pet. The most **essential** part of his job was to keep the cow alone. It had to be kept **separate** from all the other cows and **far** away from people.

This was an easy job for Argos. The cow just ate **grass** all day. But the god Zeus wanted the cow. He wanted to take it away from Hera. He had a plan. He found a great music player. He asked the man to play a beautiful song for Argos. Zeus was **certain** Argos would go to sleep.

The song had an **immediate effect**. Argos couldn't **focus** on his job. He fell asleep. Zeus saw this, and he took the cow.

Hera was very angry with Argos. She turned him into a peacock. She put his many eyes on his **tail**. Argos was very sad.

Zeus saw how much **trouble** he had caused Argos. He made another plan. He turned Argos into a group of stars. He wanted Argos to **remain** in the sky forever. Even today, Argos' **image** remains there, above the **site** where all his problems began. We can still see him in the night sky.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
 - a. Why it is essential to guard cows
 - b. How to play beautiful music
 - c. How the image of a peacock in the sky came about
 - d. How being born with 100 eyes benefited a man
- 2. Why was guarding Hera's cow easy for Argos?
 - a. All it did was eat grass all day.
 - b. It was kept separate from all the other cows.
 - c. He had a chance to listen to music.
 - d. He was able to sleep instead of focusing on it.
- 3. Why did Zeus turn Argos into a group of stars?
 - a. He wanted Argos to see the site of his trouble.
 - b. He was certain that Argos would fall asleep.
 - c. He wanted to make Argos remain in the sky forever.
 - d. He wanted to cause Argos immediate trouble.
- 4. What was the primary function of Argos' job?
 - a. To make sure the cow was never sad
 - b. To keep the cow far away from people
 - c. To see the effects of music on the cow
 - d. Work for a proud goddess named Hera
- 5. How did Argos sleep?



Word List



anymore [enimo:r] adv.

Anymore means any longer.

→ Her old pants don't fit her anymore.



asleep [əsli:p] adj.

When a person is asleep, they are not awake.

→ The baby has been asleep for hours.



o berry [ben] n.

A berry is a small round fruit that grows on certain plants and trees.

→ The **berry** looked delicious.



collect [kelekt] v.

To collect things is to group them together all in one place.

→ I collected shells when I was younger.



compete [kəmpi:t] v.

To compete is to try to be better than someone.

→ He will **compete** with very good athletes.



conversation [kanverseifen] n.

A conversation is a talk between people.

→ There were two **conversations** going on at once.



creature [kri:tfər] n.

A creature is any living thing.

→ The creature we saw today was either a dolphin or a porpoise.



decision [disigen] n.

A decision is a choice.

→ He made the wrong **decision**.



either [i:ðər] conj.

Either is used with "or" to say there are two or more possibilities.

→ You can choose to be either white or black when you play chess.



forest [fo(:)rist] n.

A **forest** is a place with lots of trees and animals.

→ I love to go walking in the **forest**.





ground [graund] n.

The ground is the top part of the Earth that we walk on.

→ The **ground** under our feet was dry and brown.



o introduce [introdiu:s] v.

To introduce someone or something is to say who they are.

→ I introduced myself to our newest co-worker today.



marry [mæri] v.

To marry is to legally become husband and wife.

→ Rose and Henry were **married**, and they lived happily.



o prepare [pripéer] v.

To prepare is to get ready for something.

 \rightarrow I **prepared** my speech to the class.



Sail [seil] v.

To sail is to move a boat on the water.

 \rightarrow I love to **sail** my boat on the lake.



o serious [sieries] adj.

When something is serious, it is bad or unsafe.

→ The accident was very **serious**.



spend [spend] v.

To **spend** is to use time doing something or being somewhere.

 \rightarrow I like to **spend** my free time fishing.



strange [streindz] adj.

When something is **strange**, it is not normal.

 \rightarrow Joe had a **strange** look on his face after he saw what happened.



truth [tru:e] n.

The truth is a fact or something that is right.

→ He was telling the **truth** about seeing a large green snake.



wake [weik] v.

To wake is to not be sleeping anymore.

 \rightarrow He is always full of energy when he **wakes** in the morning.

Choose the right word for the	given	definition.
-------------------------------	-------	-------------

- 1. to marry
 - a. collect
- b. wed
- c. prepare
- d. introduce

- 2. a living thing
 - a. conversation b. truth
- c. creature
- d. decision

- **3.** to move a boat across the water
 - a. spend
- b. berry
- c. forest
- d. sail

- 4. one thing or the other
 - a. asleep
- b. compete c. either
- d. serious

- 5. any longer

- a. ground b. strange c. wake d. anymore

Exercise 2

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1. The doll broke when it fell onto the floor.

gr__

2. I like to use my time taking long walks in the forest.

sp ____ time

3. He loved to travel in his boat to many islands.

sa ____

4. I stop sleeping when the dog barks.

5. The area was full of trees and plants.



Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

1		WORD	BANK	
	prepare	decision serious	collect truth	strange asleep
•-				
1.	То	_ for the test, I h	nad to study a long	time.
2.	Playing with a knife o	an lead to	inju	ry.
3.	lt's	for her to be	mean; usually she i	s very kind.
4.	Michael's parents an	d teacher had a	1	_ about his grades.
5.	1	books, and nov	v I have over 500 of	them.
6.	She did not know my	name, so I hac	l to	myself.
7.	I had to make a		about which book	wanted to buy.
8.	He lies a lot, but I ho	pe he is telling	the	<u> </u>
9.	Many countries	i	in the Olympics eve	ry four years.
10.	He was so tired that	he fell	right aw	ay.

Princess Rose and the Creature

There was once a beautiful princess named Rose. Her mother, the queen, however, was not as beautiful as the princess. The queen felt bad that she was not the most beautiful woman in the kingdom **anymore**. She was tired of **competing** with her daughter. She made a **decision**. She **prepared** a drink for the princess. After the princess drank it, she fell **asleep**. Then the queen took the princess to the **forest**. She left the princess there. It was a very **serious** thing to do. **"Either** she will be killed by animals or she will get lost in the forest," the queen thought.

The princess had a dream. She dreamed about a man with brown hair and brown eyes. It was the man she would wed.

The princess **woke** up. She saw a **strange creature** on the **ground**. It looked like a man, but he was hairy and green. He had horns on his head and a pig's nose.

The creature said, "Did I scare you? I hope not. Let me **introduce** myself. I am Henry."

"I am not scared. To tell you the **truth**, I think you are cute," said Rose.

Rose and Henry **spent** the day together. They **collected berries**, caught fish, and had lunch. They had a very good day
filled with nice **conversations**.

"Rose, I have to go home," said Henry. "My ship will **sail**home soon. I can't leave you here in the forest alone. Will you

home soon. I can't leave you here in the forest alone. Will you come with me?"

Rose was very happy. She gave Henry a kiss right on his pig nose. As soon as she kissed Henry, he began to change. His pig nose turned into a man's

nose. His horns and green hair went away.

Standing in front of her was the man Rose had dreamt about.

Rose and Henry were **married**, and they lived happily.

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Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
 - a. A strange creature that competes with a princess
 - b. Why a queen had a conversation with a princess
 - c. How a princess met a creature in a forest
 - d. A serious decision made by a princess
- 2. Which of the following is NOT true in the story?
 - a. The queen fell asleep in the forest.
 - b. The princess had a dream.
 - c. The creature wasn't mean or scary.
 - d. Henry said he was going to sail away on a ship.
- 3. What did the queen want to happen to the princess?
 - a. A creature would wake the princess.
 - b. A creature would prepare a drink for the princess.
 - c. An animal would kill the princess if she was left on the ground.
 - d. Rose and a creature would collect either berries or fruits.
- 4. Which of the following is true at the end of the story?
 - a. Rose introduces Henry to the queen.
 - b. Rose and Henry wed.
 - c. The queen learns the truth about Rose.
 - d. The queen sails away on a ship.
- 5. What did the princess dream in the forest?



Word List



alone [əloun] adj.

If someone is alone, they are not with another person.

 \rightarrow The boy wanted to be **alone** to think.



apartment [apa:/tmant] n.

An apartment is a set of rooms in a building where people live.

→ She has a nice **apartment** in the city.



article [dirtikl] n.

An article is a story in a newspaper or magazine.

→ Did you read the **article** in the newspaper about the soccer game?



artist [a:rtist] n.

An artist is a person who paints, draws, or makes sculptures.

→ He went to Paris to become an artist.



attitude [ætit/u:d] n.

Someone's attitude is the way they feel and think.

→ John has a bad attitude. He's always angry.



Compare [kəmpɛər] v.

To **compare** means to say how two things are the same and different.

→ If you **compare** cats and dogs, you'll see that they're both good pets.



judge [dʒʌdʒ] v.

To **judge** something is to say if it is good or bad.

→ The boy was going to **judge** how his mother's turkey tasted.



magazine [mægəziːn] n.

A magazine is a regular publication with news, stories, and articles.

→ She likes to read fashion magazines.



material [mətiəriəl] n.

A material is what is used to make something.

→ Brick is a good **material** for building houses.



meal [mi:I] n.

A meal is a time when food is eaten like breakfast, lunch, or dinner.

→ Breakfast is my favorite **meal** because I enjoy breakfast foods.





method [meeed] n.

A method is the way to do something.

→ One **method** to remember things is to tie a string around your finger.



neighbor [neiber] n.

A neighbor is a person who lives near you.

→ I like my **neighbor** because he's very friendly.



professional [prəfe[ənəl] adj.

If something is professional, it deals with work that uses special skills.

→ If you want to be a pilot, you must have **professional** training.



profit [profit] n.

A profit is the extra money you make when you sell something.

→ I made a small **profit** from selling my old clothes.



quality [kwdləti] n.

The quality of something is how good it is.

 \rightarrow The quality of his car is very good.



shape [[eip] n.

A shape is a simple form like a square or circle.

→ The triangle is my favorite **shape**.



Space [speis] n.

A **space** is an empty area.

→ I don't have much **space** for things in my small house.



o stair [steatr] n.

Stairs are the things that are used to go up in a building.

→ You can take the **stairs** to the second floor.



symbol [simbəl] n.

A symbol is a thing that stands for something else.

→ This **symbol** tells us that we cannot smoke in this area.



thin [ein] adj.

If someone or something is thin, they are not fat.

→ The man was thin because he didn't eat much.

Part A	Choose the	right word	for the given	definition.
--------	-------------------	------------	---------------	-------------

1.	a person who paint a. magazine	s, draws, or sculpts b. article		artist	d.	alone
2.	to decide that some a. neighbor	ething is good or ba b. judge		meal	d.	compare
3.	a way of doing som a. method	_	c.	professional	d.	attitude
4.	how good something a. apartment		c.	quality	d.	stairs
5.	something used to a. shape		c.	material	d.	space
P	ort B Write a v underlin		ila	r in meaning t	to	the
1.	I don't like the pers	son who lives near r	<u>ne</u> .			
2.	l read a <u>regular pul</u> maga	olication about spor	ts.			
3.	The doctor gave hi	•	<u>be</u>	advice.		
4.	He <u>looked</u> at the d	ifferences between	two	books.		
5.	She has a good wa	y of thinking about	thi	ngs.		



Check ($\sqrt{\ }$) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1.	a. When you are alone , you are with another person. b. You can read articles in a newspaper.
2.	a. If you make a profit , you have more money than you did before. b. If you have professiona l training, you can't do a difficult job.
3.	a. The Earth is a very thin planet.b. If something is a symbol, it stands for something else.
4.	a. You can use stairs to go up inside a building.b. Since she is a lawyer, people call my wife an artist.
5.	a. There are many apartments in one building. b. Your attitude is the way you look.
6.	a. You cannot get information from a magazine. b. If you compare two things, you say how they are different.
7.	a. If you judge something, you know if it is good or bad.b. Neighbors are people who live far from you.
8.	a. A meal has food and a drink.b. A shape is something you cannot see.
9.	a. A symbol is a picture of two different things.b. You must have space to add more things to a room.
10.	a. If something has low quality, it is very good.b. A material is used to make something else.

The Crazy Artist

Frenhofer was the best **artist** in the world. Everyone loved him. The **quality** of his paintings was very high. He always used the best **materials**. He made a big **profit** from his paintings. He had delicious **meals** with his rich **neighbors**. He taught art classes. Life was good.

Then his **attitude** changed. He stopped selling paintings and teaching. He tried a new **method** of painting. He stayed **alone** in his **apartment** all day. He worked all day and all night, rarely eating. Soon Frenhofer became very **thin**. But he kept working on the same painting for many years. He worked as hard as he could.

Finally, he finished the painting. He was very happy and invited other artists to see it. "I want your **professional** opinion," he said. He wanted them to **judge** it and **compare** it to other paintings. Everyone was very excited as they went up the **stairs** to his apartment. Frenhofer was excited to show his painting, and the artists were excited to see it. "They'll love it," he thought. But they did not.

They were surprised by his painting. There was no white anywhere. Frenhofer filled the whole painting with lines and colors. There was no **space** for a normal picture. It was full of strange **shapes**. It looked bad to the other artists. He used **symbols**, and they didn't understand them. They thought it was terrible. "Why did you paint this strange picture?" someone asked. They didn't understand its beauty.



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Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
 - a. A painter whose neighbors judge his art as poor quality
 - b. An artist who teaches art classes in his apartment
 - c. A man who writes articles for a magazine
 - d. A thin man who eats meals with friends
- 2. Why does Frenhofer want the artists to see his painting?
 - a. He wants to sell it to them for a profit.
 - b. He wants them to judge his materials.
 - c. He wants them to give their professional opinion.
 - d. He wants to compare his new method to theirs.
- 3. What is true of Frenhofer's painting?
 - a. It is made with low-quality materials.
 - b. It is full of strange colors and shapes.
 - c. It does not have any symbols in it.
 - d. It is a picture of other artists.
- 4. Where do the other artists see his painting?
 - a. It is alone in the space used for art classes.
 - b. They go to Frenhofer's apartment.
 - c. Frenhofer takes it to their apartment.
 - d. It is on sale at a famous store.
- 5. How do the artists feel as they go up the stairs?



Word List



o blood [blad] n.

Blood is the red liquid in your body.

→ I cut my finger and got blood on my shirt.



burn [bəːrn] v.

To burn something is to set it on fire.

→ I burned some wood in the camp fire.



cell [sel] n.

A cell is a small room where a person is locked in.

→ The jail cell was very small.



contain [kəntein] v.

To contain something is to have it inside.

→ The mailbox contained a letter.



correct [kərekt] adj.

To be correct is to be right.

→ All of my answers on the test were correct.



Crop [krap] n.

A **crop** is food that a farmer grows.

→ Wheat is a **crop** that is made into bread.



o demand [dimænd] v.

To demand something is to say strongly that you want it.

→ The workers **demanded** to be paid more money.



equal [i:kwəl] adj.

To be equal is to be the same.

→ Both students are **equal** in age.



n feed [fi:d] v.

To **feed** is to give food.

→ Mother **feeds** my baby brother everyday.



hole [houl] n.

A hole is an opening in something.

 \rightarrow The man was going to jump into the **hole** in the ice.





increase [inkri:s] v.

To **increase** something is to make it larger or more.

→ They've increased the price of gas by 15 cents!



lord [lo:rd] n.

Long ago, a lord was a man in charge of a town.

→ The **lord** of the town was not kind.



OWE [ou] W.

To owe is to have to pay or give back something received from another.

 \rightarrow I **owed** him twenty dollars, so I paid him back.



position [pəzifən] n.

A **position** is the way something is placed.

→ How can you sit in that **position**?



raise [reiz] v.

To raise something is to lift it up.

 \rightarrow We had to work together to **raise** the last piece.



responsible [rispansəbəl] adj.

If a person is **responsible**, they do the right things.

→ I try to be **responsible** and save money.



sight [sait] n.

A sight is something interesting to see.

→ I saw the pyramids of Egypt. What a sight!



Spot [spat] n.

A **spot** is a place where something happens.

 \rightarrow The kitchen is a good **spot** to eat meals.



structure [stráktfə:/] n.

A structure is a building.

→ They just built a beautiful new **structure** downtown.



whole [houl] adj.

Whole means all of something.

 \rightarrow I ate the **whole** pie. We don't have any more.

Choose the right word for the given definition.

- 1. the liquid in your body
 - a. spot
- b. blood
- c. cell
- d. owe

- 2. to set on fire
 - a. burn
- b. increase
- c. feed
- d. contain

- 3. doing what you should do
 - a. demand
- b. raise
- c. position
- d. responsible

- 4. the same as something else
 - a. hole
- b. structure
- c. lord
- d. equal

- 5. something interesting to see

 - a. sight b. correct
- c. whole

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

WORD BANK

feed whole cell spot correct

- 1. | left my coat in the ______ by the window.
- 2. The poor man had no money to _____ his family.
- **3.** The robber was locked in a _____ for a year.
- **4.** Did you read the ______ book or just part of it?
- **5.** If I get the answers ______, I will pass the test.



Check (√)	the	better	response	to	each	question.
-----------	-----	--------	----------	----	------	-----------

01	item () the Better response to each		
1.	What did your father demand? a. He is not nice	b.	That I clean my room.
2.	Will you help me raise this? a. Yes. How high?	b.	Yes, it goes lower.
3.	What position were these in? a. They were next to each other	b.	They came from the store.
4.	Does that bottle contain water? a. Yes. What is inside it?	b.	No, it has milk in it.
5.	Did you hear that Jim's house burned down? a. That is terrible!	b.	Is it bigger now?
	Ex	e	rcise 4
C	hoose the word that is a better fit for	ea	ch sentence.
1.			
	structure / cell The bad guy sat on the floor of his Dad says the old is not safe.		
2.	The bad guy sat on the floor of his	n th	e town.

4. whole / hole

The _____ class was excited. I dug a ______ to put a tree in.

5. crop / feed

Do not _____ any of the animals at the zoo.

The farmer grew a ______ of potatoes.

The Farmer and the Cats

Arthur was a **responsible** farmer, and Maria was a nice lady. But they were poor. They **owed** the town **lord** money for their land. One summer, their farm **burned**. One **structure** caught fire, and most of the animals ran away. Only the cats stayed. So Arthur and Maria had to bring in their **crops** without an animal's help.

On a fall day, the lord **demanded** his money. Arthur asked if the lord could wait until he brought in his crops.

The lord was angry. He **raised** his hands high and yelled, "Pay me by the end of the week. If you don't, I will **increase** the money you have to pay. I might put you in a jail **cell**."

So Arthur and Maria worked until there was **blood** on their hands. They finished four lines of corn and went to bed.

But the next morning, eight lines were finished! "Maria, didn't we stop in this **spot** here?" Arthur asked.

"Yes, that is **correct**. And the tools were in a different **position**, too," Maria said. They were surprised and happy. That day, they worked hard and finished five lines.

But in the morning, ten lines were done! Each day they did a lot of work. Each night, someone else did an **equal** amount of work. In a week, the **whole** field was finished. "Tomorrow I will sell the crops and pay the lord," Arthur said. But that morning, the crops were gone. A bag was in the middle of the field. It **contained** money.

"Maria, let's see who has helped us work." Through a **hole** in the wall, they saw a funny **sight**. The cats were dancing in the field and eating corn! Now Arthur knew what had happened. The cats had worked at night! After that, Arthur was very nice to his cats and **fed** them lots of corn.





Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. What does Arthur do in the story?
 - a. Put the lady in a jail cell
 - b. Raise his hands high
 - c. Demand money from people
 - d. Work until there is blood on his hands
- 2. What is true of the cats in the story?
 - a. They burn the farm and scare the animals.
 - b. They do work equal to Arthur's work.
 - c. They think Arthur is very responsible.
 - d. They put all the tools in one spot.
- 3. What does the bag contain?
 - a. A gift for the lady
 - b. Corn to feed the animals
 - c. Money for the lord
 - d. A new kind of crop
- 4. What sight did Maria and Arthur see in the morning?
 - a. A hole in the wall of their house
 - b. A whole new structure on the farm
 - c. The lord working in their fields
 - d. The cats dancing on the farm
- 5. When will the lord increase the money that Arthur has to pay?



Word List



coach [kouts] n.

A coach is a person who teaches sports.

→ My coach gets very excited during games.



control [kentroul] v.

To control something is to make it do what you want.

→ To control the TV, just push the buttons.



description [diskripfən] n.

A description of someone or something says what they are like.

→ I gave a **description** of the man with the gun and hat to the police.



direct [direkt] adj.

If something is direct, it goes straight between two places.

→ The green path is a **direct** route to my house.



exam [igzæm] n.

An exam is a test.

 \rightarrow I did some practice questions for the math **exam** on the board.



example [igzæmpəi] n.

An **example** of something is a thing that is typical of it.

→ Cola is an **example** of a soft drink.



o limit [limit] n.

A limit is the largest or smallest amount of something that you allow.

→ My mother put a **limit** on how much I could use the phone.



o local [loukəl] adj.

If something is local, it is nearby.

→ The local market in my neighborhood sells all the food we need.



magical [mædzikəl] adj.

Magical describes a quality that makes someone or something special.

→ The fireworks made the night sky look so **magical**.



mail [meil] n.

Mail is letters and other things sent to people.

 \rightarrow I get a lot of **mail** because I have friends all over the world.





novel [navəi] n.

A **novel** is a book that tells a story.

→ He wrote a great **novel** about ancient China.



outline [autlain] n.

An outline is the plan for a story or essay.

→ Before I wrote my essay, I made an **outline**.



poet [pouit] n.

A poet is a person who writes poems.

→ William Shakespeare was one of the greatest **poets**.



print [print] v.

To print something is to put it onto paper.

→ Make sure that you **print** your name clearly.



Scene [si:n] n.

A scene is one part of a book or movie.

→ A movie is made up of many short pieces or **scenes**.



sheet [fit] n.

A sheet is a thin flat piece of paper.

→ I only needed a single **sheet** of paper to do my homework.



o silly [sili] adj.

If someone or something is silly, they show a lack of thought.

→ I made a **silly** mistake of dropping mom's vase.



store [sto:r] n.

A store is a place where you can buy things.

 \rightarrow I picked up a few things at the grocery **store**.



Suffer [s\(\delta\)fər] v.

To **suffer** is to feel pain.

→ Her headache made her **suffer** all day.



technology [teknáledzi] n.

Technology is new things made by using science.

→ He loves **technology** such as laptop computers.

1. He got a low score on the science test.

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

	ex	
2.	2. The evening was filled with special things th	at made it different.
	ma	
3.	3. He loves to have the best things that are nev	v to the world.
	tech	
4.	4. I only read the <u>plan for the story</u> .	
	ou	
5.	5. The writer is good at making <u>sentences abou</u>	ut what someone looks like.
	de	
P	Part B Check ($\sqrt{\ }$) the better respons	se to each question.
1.	1. Have you been to the local cinema?	
	a. Yes, I went there yesterday	_ b. No, it is in the other city.
2.	2. Will you go to the store?	
	a. No, I saw it yesterday.	b. Yes, I need a new hat.
3.	Do you like the new coach?a. Yes, he's very nice.	_ b. No, it is too expensive.
		_ 5. 110, 1113 100 expensive.
4.	4. What was your favorite scene?a. I didn't like any of them.	_ b. bought it last week.
5	5. Did you buy the novel?	
٦.	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	_ b. No, someone gave it to me



Check ($\sqrt{\ }$) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1.	l like to read,	
	a. so I buy many novels	b. so I am a poet
2.	He doesn't always use the best judgmen	
	a. she suffers a lot	b. so he makes some silly mistakes
3.	He has many computers	
	a. They are on sheets	b. He loves technology
4.	I don't play on the soccer team	<u> </u>
	a. because I don't like the coachb. because the outline is too long	
	b. because the outline is too tong	
5.	She likes her teacher	
	a. He uses helpful examples	
	b. He writes a lot of mail in class	
6.	The movie was too boring	
	a. They shouldn't have printed it	
	b. It needed more exciting scenes	
7.	My dog won't bite you	
	a. I can control it	b. He is doing an exam
8.	I need to buy some food, so	
	a. I'm going to the store	b. I am over the limit
9.	She doesn't like that book because	<u>·</u>
	a. she has a local book	b. the examples are not clear enough
10.	When he travels,	
	a. he always takes a direct flight	
	b. he gives a description of airplan	ies

A Magical Book

Sarah loved to read. She read **novels** and poems. She loved the beautiful **descriptions** and phrases. She loved reading work from **poets** and novelists. She didn't like video games or **technology**. She was on the basketball team, but she didn't like sports. Her parents made her play basketball. In fact, Sarah's parents made her do many things. But she didn't want to do those things. She just wanted to sit and read all day.

One day, a small book came in the **mail**. It was for Sarah. The book looked very special. It was **printed** on **sheets** of gold. Sarah began to read. The **outline** of the story was simple. It was about a **magical** place. Strange things happened there. One **example** from the book was about a boy who could **control** people. In one **scene**, he made his friends tell funny jokes.

Sarah loved the book. She read it all the time. Then something strange happened. The book gave Sarah a special power. She could control other people. She was like the boy in the book. During one **exam**, she made her friend tell **silly** jokes. Her friend got in trouble.

After school, Sarah did not make a **direct** trip home. On the way, she went to the **local store**. She wanted to play more tricks on people. She caused problems. She made people fall down. She laughed and had fun.





Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
 - a. A girl who gets a novel about technology in the mail
 - b. A basketball coach who tells jokes to people
 - c. A man who takes a direct trip to the local store
 - d. A girl who can control other people
- 2. Why does Sarah love to read?
 - a. It gives her control over other people.
 - b. She likes the phrases and descriptions in books.
 - c. She likes to tell jokes to her teachers.
 - d. She wants to be a poet.
- 3. What does Sarah learn in the end?
 - a. She should make other people suffer.
 - b. Simple stories are the best.
 - c. She must limit her power.
 - d. She should not read during an exam.
- 4. What is true about the magical book?
 - a. It is printed on sheets of gold.
 - b. Its outline is hard to understand.
 - c. It gives examples of good jokes.
 - d. Sarah doesn't want to write in it.
- 5. Why is Sarah on the basketball team?



Word List



across [əkrɔ́:s] prep.

To go across something is to go to the other side of it.

→ He walked across the board to the other side.



breathe [bri:ð] v.

To breathe means to let air go in and out of your body.

→ We need strong healthy lungs to help us **breathe** well.



characteristic [kæriktəristik] n.

A characteristic is something that shows what a person or a thing is like

→ One characteristic of tigers is their black stripes.



consume [kənsü:m] v.

To consume something means to eat or drink it.

→ Jack consumed a whole plate of spaghetti.



excite [iksait] v.

To excite someone means to make them happy and interested.

 \rightarrow I heard about the school dance on Friday. This **excited** me.



extreme [ikstri:m] adi.

If something is extreme, it is in a large amount or degree.

→ His workout was so **extreme** that he was sweating heavily.



e fear [fier] n.

Fear is the feeling of being afraid.

 \rightarrow I have a great **fear** of skateboarding.



fortunate [fo:rt[enit] adj.

If you are fortunate, you are lucky.

 \rightarrow I was **fortunate** to get a seat.



nappen [hæpən] v.

If someone **happens** to do something, they do it by chance.

→ I happened to meet some new friends at school today.



o length [lenke] n.

The length of something is how long it is from one end to the other.

→ The **length** of the floor is three meters.





mistake [misteik] n.

A mistake is something you do wrong.

→ My boss always yells at me when I make a mistake.



observe [əbzə:/v] v.

To **observe** something is to watch it.

→ Brian **observed** the sun rising over the mountains.



ike.

opportunity [apə/t/u:nəti] n.

An **opportunity** is a chance to do something.

→ I had an **opportunity** to take pictures in the jungle.



o prize [praiz] n.

A **prize** is something of value that is given to the winner.

→ I won a **prize** for getting the best grade on my science test.



race [reis] n.

A race is a contest to see who is the fastest.

→ Paul is a fast runner, so he easily won the race.



realize [ri:əlaiz] v.

To realize is to suddenly understand.

→ After I left my house, I realized that I left the light on.



respond [rispand] v.

To respond is to give an answer to what someone else said.

→ When the teacher asked the question, we all **responded**.



o risk [risk] n.

A risk is a chance of something bad happening.

→ I took a **risk** and climbed the snowy mountain.



wonder [winder] v.

To wonder is to ask yourself questions or have a need to know.

→ The young mother wondered if she'd have a boy or a girl.



o yet [jet] adv.

Yet is used to say something has not happened up to now.

→ We can't go out **yet**; we're still eating.

Choose the right word for the given definition.

- 1. something of value that is given to the winner
 - a. opportunity

b. prize

c. risk

d. happen

- 2. lucky
 - a. extreme

b. across

c. fortunate

d. yet

- 3. to eat
 - a. consume
 - c. realize

- b. breathe
- d. observe
- 4. the feeling of being afraid
 - a. length
 - a. tengtii

b. fear

c. happen

d. characteristic

- 5. to do by chance
 - a. respond
 - c. excite

- b. realize
- d. happen

- 6. how long something is
 - a. length
 - c. wonder

- b. characteristic
- d. mistake
- 7. to let air in and out of your body
 - a. observe
 - c. consume

- b. breathe
- d. excite
- 8. something you did wrong
 - a. happen
 - c. mistake

- b. fear
- d. risk

- 9. up to this point
 - a. extreme
 - c. across

- b. length
- d. yet

- 10. to understand
 - a. realize
 - c. respond

- b. breathe
- d. observe



Part A	Write a word that is similar in meaning to the
	underlined part.

1.	I had to walk to the other side of the school to get to my next class.
	acr
2.	Brad chose not to give an answer when I asked about his weekend.
	resp
3.	Sarah ran around the park to get ready for the <u>contest where people run</u> against each other.
	ra
4.	Michael saw the accident that occurred today.
	obs
5.	Renee knew there was a <u>chance of something bad happening</u> when she went swimming in the ocean.
	r
L	
ľ	Check ($\sqrt{\ }$) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.
1.	 a. Being tall is a characteristic of many trees. b. I was fortunate because I received some useless gifts.
2.	 a. Because he left work early, Carl had an opportunity to go to the concert. b. I could feel the length of the air outside.
3.	a. Angela felt fear when she got a good grade on her test.b. Our team won. We were fortunate.
4.	a. Jeremy thought his hair was just the right length.b. Michelle left her characteristic at my house.
5.	a. Theresa found an opportunity on the ground outside.

The Big Race

A dog saw a group of animals **across** the road. He walked over to meet them. "What are you doing?" he asked them.

"I just sold them tickets to a race between the rabbit and the turtle," the duck **responded**.

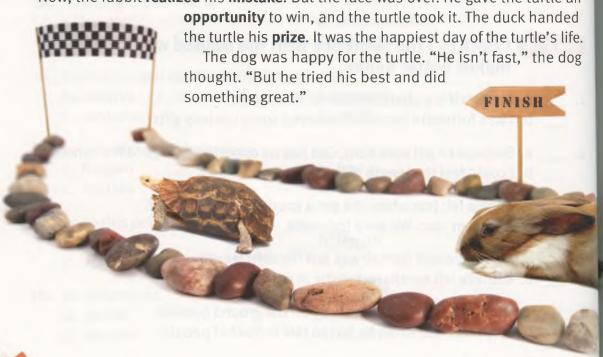
This news **excited** the dog. He felt **fortunate** that he **happened** to be there. "I don't have anything to do today," the dog said. "I want to buy a ticket, too."

The dog sat down to **observe** the **race**. The race would be **extreme**. It would be many kilometers in **length**. The rabbit and the turtle stood next to each other. They waited for the race to start. The dog **wondered** why the turtle agreed to run against the rabbit. Being fast was not a **characteristic** of turtles. The rabbit was going to win easily.

Suddenly, the race began. The rabbit ran extremely quickly. The turtle walked slowly. After a minute, the rabbit looked back. He saw that the turtle was far behind him and was **breathing** quickly because he was so tired. The rabbit smiled and slowed to a walk.

A minute later, the rabbit said, "I'm winning, so I'll take a rest." He sat and began to **consume** some grass. Then, he let his eyes close. He wasn't the winner **yet**. But there was no **risk** of him losing the race. He went to sleep.

Hours later, a loud sound woke him. All of the animals were yelling and looking at the field. He felt **fear** for the first time. The turtle was almost at the finish line. Now, the rabbit **realized** his **mistake**. But the race was over. He gave the turtle an





Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
 - a. A race between a rabbit and a turtle
 - b. The risk of running in a race
 - c. The extreme speed of rabbits
 - d. How to observe a turtle
- 2. What did the duck do for the other animals?
 - a. He told them the news.
 - b. He gave them a prize.
 - c. He responded to their questions.
 - d. He sold tickets to them.
- 3. Why did the dog think the turtle had no opportunity to win the race?
 - a. The turtle hadn't won a race yet.
 - b. The turtle couldn't walk across such a length.
 - c. Being fast was not a characteristic of turtles.
 - d. The turtle was not fortunate.
- 4. What did the rabbit do after he woke up?
 - a. He consumed some grass.
 - b. He realized his mistake.
 - c. He breathed quickly.
 - d. He excited the animals.
- 5. What did the rabbit see to make him feel fear?



Word List



academy [əkædəmi] n.

An academy is a special type of school.

→ There are many courses taught at the **academy** that I go to.



ancient [einfent] adi.

If something is ancient, it is very old.

→ I want to see the **ancient** buildings in Rome.



board [bo:rd] n.

A board is a flat piece of wood.

→ The sign was made of a few wooden boards.



century [sentfuri] n.

A century is one hundred years.

→ Our company is celebrating a **century** of business in London.



clue [klut] n.

A clue is a fact or object that helps solve a mystery or crime.

→ The detective found some **clues** on the sidewalk.



Concert [kánsə(:)/t] n.

A concert is an event where you listen to people play music.

→ I enjoyed the **concert** last night. The band was very good.



county [kaunti] n.

A county is the largest political division of a state in the US.

→ He wanted to represent the citizens of his **county**.



dictionary [dikʃəneri] n.

A dictionary is a book that tells you what words mean.

→ I use the dictionary to learn new words.



exist [igzíst] v.

To exist is to be real.

→ Do you really think that unicorns ever **existed**?



flat [flæt] adj.

Flat describes something that is level and smooth with no curved parts

→ My parents bought a new **flat** screen TV over the weekend.





gentleman [dgentlmen] n.

A gentleman is a nice man.

→ My grandfather is a kind and helpful gentleman.



hidden [hidn] adi.

Hidden means to be not easily noticed or too hard to find.

→ The **hidden** camera recorded everything in the parking lot.



maybe [meibi] adv.

Maybe is used to show that something is possible or may be true.

→ If I focus hard enough, maybe I can come up with the right answer.



officer [o(:)fisər] n.

An officer is a leader in the army.

→ The soldiers followed the orders of the **officer**.



original [əridʒənəl] adj.

If something is **original**, it is the first one of that thing.

→ This is the **original** painting of the Mona Lisa.



o pound [paund] v.

To pound something is to hit it many times with a lot of force.

 \rightarrow He **pounded** the nail with the hammer.



o process [proses] n.

A process is the steps to take to do something.

→ Making a cake is a long **process**.



o publish [phblif] v.

To publish a book is to get it printed and ready to sell.

→ That company **publishes** daily newspapers.



theater [ei(:)ete:r] n.

A theater is a building where you watch plays, shows, and movies.

→ We went to the **theater** to see a play.



wealth [weie] n.

Wealth is a large amount of money.

ightarrow One of the most important things to some people is **wealth**.

Choose the right definition for the given word.

- 1. exist
 - a. the first one
 - c. to be real

- b. to print a book
- d. something to help you

- 2. clue
 - a. hint
- b. steps
- c. heavy
- d. wood

- 3. maybe
 - a. where you see shows
 - c. where classes are held
- b. possible or likely to be true
- d. where you hear music

- 4. hidden
 - a. one hundred years
 - c. a nice man

- b. level with no curves
- d. not able to be seen

- 5. wealth
 - a. old
- b. leader
- c. money
- d. season

- 6. pound
 - a. to hit hard many times
 - c. metal used in money
- b. the steps you take
- d. the largest political division of a state

- 7. century
 - a. first
- b. hundred
- c. school d. man

- 8. officer

 - c. a sports group
 - a. a leader in the army b. where you listen to music
 - d. something you use to help get a job done

- 9. theater
 - a. where you see a movie
 - c. a hint about something
- b. a lot of money
- d. a piece of wood

- 10. ancient
 - a. to be real
 - c. very old

- b. possible or likely to be true
- d. to get a book ready to sell



Circle two words that are related in each group.

- 1. a. process
- b. maybe
- c. flat
- d. publish

- 2. a. board
- b. century
- c. pound
- d. ancient

- 3. a. county
- b. concert
- c. theater
- d. clue

- 4. a. gentleman
- b. officer
- c. exist
- d. concert

- 5. a. ancient
- b. original
- c. process
- d. dictionary



Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

		WORD BANK		la l
flat	academy	theater	process	maybe

This morning, I walked down the hall to the field. It was time to get ready for the big soccer game! My school was playing against a private 1______.

My team had won every game this year. In the 2______ of winning games, we had worked hard and had fun. If we won today, our coach said that ______ he would take us all to the 4______ to see a new movie on their latest 5_____ screen.

Adams County's Gold

Adams **Academy** was a good school. Boys lived there and took classes. Tom worked hard all week. On a spring Saturday, he wanted to do something fun!

He asked his friend Jeff to go to the movie **theater**. "Sorry," Jeff answered. "I'm going to a **concert**."

So Tom asked Joe to go to the movies. But Joe's soccer team had a game.

Next, Tom went down the hall to Brad's room. Brad was reading a very large old book. "Hi, Brad," Tom said. "Are you reading a **dictionary**? It looks **ancient**."

"No. This is called *The Wealth of Adams County*. It's about hidden gold in Adams County. It's more than a **century** old. It was **published** in 1870! Look, it even has the **original** cover on it."

Tom asked, "Where did you get it?"

"It's from my dad's friend. He is a nice **gentleman**, an **officer** in the army," answered Brad.

"The gold doesn't really exist, does it?" Tom asked.

"I don't know, but **maybe**! There are **clues** to it in this book. Let's find it!" Looking for gold sounded like fun.

The first clue was to find a **flat** tree underground. "It must be in the forest," Tom said.

Brad said, "The flat tree could be a **board** under the dirt. It could cover the gold."

Tom and Brad dug in the dirt all morning. The **process** of looking for gold made them hungry. They were ready to stop for lunch. But then Brad hit something hard. It was a board!

Brad **pounded** on the board until it broke. There was a small hole under it. "Look!" He held up a gold coin.

Tom saw a piece of paper in the hole. "Brad, there's more. It's a map to the rest of the gold!"

Brad smiled. "Let's go!" And they hurried to find the wealth of Adams County.





Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. Where do the boys look for the gold?
 - a. At Adams Academy
 - b. At the movie theater
 - c. In the forest
 - d. In a concert hall
- 2. What is NOT true of The Wealth of Adams County?
 - a. It was published more than a century ago.
 - b. It was written by an army officer.
 - c. It still has its original cover.
 - d. It tells about a board in the forest floor.
- 3. Why does Brad think the gold really exists?
 - a. Because there are clues to it in a book
 - b. Because a gentleman told him it did
 - c. Because he was given an ancient dictionary
 - d. Because it was hidden in the spring
- 4. Where will the boys probably go at the end of the story?
 - a. To get tools to carry the gold
 - b. To continue the process of finding gold
 - c. To watch Joe's soccer team
 - d. To pound on more boards
- 5. Why can't Jeff go to the movie theater?



Word List



appreciate [apri:fieit] v.

To appreciate something is to understand its good qualities.

 \rightarrow I can **appreciate** the lovely scenery.



available [əveiləbəl] adi.

If something is available, it means you can get it.

→ There were many seats available in the room.



o beat [bi:t] v.

To beat someone means to do better than they do.

→ I managed to **beat** everyone in the race.



bright [brait] adj.

If something is bright, it shows a lot of light.

→ The **bright** light from the explosion hurt my eyes.



celebrate [selebreit] v.

To **celebrate** is to do something to show that an event is special.

→ We all **celebrated** when we heard the great news.



determine [dite:rmin] v.

To determine means to choose or make a decision.

→ He tried to **determine** which one to eat first.



disappear [disəpiər] v.

To disappear means to go away or not be seen.

→ The top of the building is **disappearing** in the clouds.



else [els] adj.

If you talk about something **else**, you talk about something different.

→ I wanted a bike for my birthday, but I got something else.



fair [fɛər] adj.

Fair describes treating someone in a way that is reasonable or right.
→ He sold me his car for a fair price.



flow [flou] v.

To flow is to move easily and continuously in one direction.

 \rightarrow The water **flowed** over the rocks and into the lake.





forward [fá:rwə:rd] adv.

If you move forward, you move in the direction in front of you.

- → When he saw his mother, the baby crawled **forward** to her.
- hill [hill n.

A hill is a round area of land. It is higher than the land around it.

- → The sun was rising above the green hills.
- evel [level] n.

A level is a point on a scale that measures something.

- → Please check the **level** of the temperature.
- o lone [loun] adj.

If someone or something is lone, they are the only one of that kind.

- → A lone man walked along the street.
- o puddle [pádl] n.

A puddle is a pool of liquid on the ground.

- → When the ice melted, it formed a puddle.
- response [rispáns] n.

A **response** is the answer to a question.

- → He asked if I was sad. My response was "No."
- Season [si:zən] n.

A season is a time of the year: spring, summer, fall or winter.

- → Fall is a warm **season**, while winter is very cold.
- Solution [səlú:∫ən] n.

A **solution** is a way to solve a problem.

- → There are many problems. We need solutions!
- waste [weist] v.

To waste means to carelessly use something all up.

- → Turn off the water so you don't waste it.
- whether [hweðə:r] conj.

You use whether when you must choose between two things.

→ I could not decide **whether** to go left or right.

1. available

2. level

a. to answer

c. to decide

a. a point on a scalec. different

Part A	Choose	the	right	definition	for	the	given	word.
--------	--------	-----	-------	------------	-----	-----	-------	-------

b. to win

d. alone

d. able to get

b. with much light

3.	appreciate a. to go away c. to use little of		to have fun to show something is special to know why something is important
4.	season a. a pool of liquid c. a high area of land		a part of the year to move easily and continuously
5.	solution a. straight ahead c. reasonable or in a right way		to show choice between two things a way to solve a problem
Part B Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.			
1.	His final offer was <u>very reasonable</u> . f		
2.	Don't throw it in the trash without using all of it. wa		
3.	The rabbit will go away if you get too close. dis		
4.	He asked <u>if</u> I liked new movies or old movies. wh		
5.	You must <u>decide</u> what to do next	•	



Po	Fill in bank.				rrect words fr	
1			WORD B	ANK		
1	hill ap	preciate	puddles	5	response	solution
1.	That					
2.	We must find a	to	the diffi	cult p	roblem.	
3.	l asked you a q	uestion. What	is your _		?	
4.	The rain formed					
5.	Do you	the thoug	ght that w	ent in	to the gifts you g	got?
P	art (B) Checl	c(√) the on	e that s	suits	the blank na	turally.
	Every New Year					·
	•	te with friends	5	_	b. check the leve	el of the day
2.	I put on my sur	glasses becau	ıse			
		was so brigh			b. a lone man st	ood on the road
3.	Do you want ch	icken,		_?		
	a. whether	er it happens o	or not	—	b. or do you war	nt something else
4.	If we try hard, v	ve can				
	a. beat th	e other team			b. waste our tim	е
5.	Let's turn arou	nd and go bac	k,			
		ward			b. to the last sea	ison

The Race for Water

There was a town next to a river. The people there had a lot of water. But they wasted it. That made the Sky angry. It said, "If you waste water, I will take it away from you." But the people didn't listen.

When the **season** changed from spring to summer, the clouds **disappeared**. The **bright** sun was hot and made the river dry. There was no water **available**. People asked, "When will the rain fall?"

The Sky's **response** was, "You don't **appreciate** water. You waste it, and now I will never make rain again."

A boy **determined** that this wasn't **fair**. He thought of a **solution**. He asked the Sky to race him. He said, "If I get to the top of that **hill** before your rain can form **puddles**, you must fill our river."

The Sky laughed. "Little boy, I am the Sky. I am above everything **else**. You cannot **beat** me." But the boy knew he would win.

When the race began, the boy ran **forward**. The Sky started raining on the hill. But puddles did not form there. When it rained on the hill, the water went down.

The Sky kept raining. The water **flowed** down into the river. When the boy reached the top of the hill, the river was full. The people began to **celebrate**. It was the highest **level** the river had ever been at before.

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The Sky was angry. "A boy can't beat me! I won't fill your river," it said.

Now the boy laughed. "It doesn't matter **whether** you want to fill it or not," he said. "You already did." The Sky looked at the full river.

"You tricked me," it said. It asked the people, "Do you appreciate water now?"

"Yes," they said. "We won't waste it."

That is how a **lone** boy saved his town and won the race for water.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
 - a. A boy who swims in a river
 - b. People who celebrate at a party
 - c. A boy with the solution to a problem
 - d. People who learn to appreciate a hill
- 2. The river became dry when _____
 - a. the water went somewhere else
 - b. the bright sun became very hot
 - c. the people found available water nearby
 - d. the season changed from summer to spring
- 3. How did the boy save the town?
 - a. He made the clouds disappear.
 - b. He beat the rain to the top of the hill.
 - c. He moved forward faster than the sun.
 - d. He promised not to waste any more water.
- **4.** What was the last thing the Sky did in the story?
 - a. It raced a lone boy to the top of the hill.
 - b. It saw the river at its highest level.
 - c. It asked the people for a response about water.
 - d. It determined the people wasted too much water.

).	what did the b	oy say when he re	ached the top o	i the filt:	
-					



Word List



argue [át/gjut] v.

To **argue** is to angrily speak to someone because you do not agree. → *We arqued* about where to go for dinner.



communicate [kəmju:nəkeit] v.

To **communicate** is to give information by talking, writing, etc. → *l* **communicated** with Paul about his new ideas.



crowd [kraud] n.

A crowd is a large group of people.

→ A large **crowd** had gathered on the street to see the accident.



depend [dipend] v.

To depend on someone or something is to need them.

→ Children depend on their parents for many things.



o dish [dij] n.

A dish is a plate.

→ She put a clean white **dish** on the table.



empty [empti] adj.

If something is **empty**, it does not have anything in it.

→ My gas tank was almost **empty**, so I couldn't drive my car very long.



exact [igzækt] adj.

If something is **exact**, it is just the right amount.

→ Please use the **exact** amount of sugar for the cake.



fresh [frej] adj.

If something is fresh, it is new.

→ I just bought these oranges. They are very fresh.



gather [gæðər] v.

To gather is to collect several things usually from different places.

→ Sam **gathered** some flowers for his mother.



o indicate [indikeit] v.

To indicate means to show, point or make something clear.

→ He pointed to his eyes to **indicate** where he had hurt himself.





item [aitəm] n.

An item is a thing that you buy or sell.

→ I have many items for school in my bag.



offer [5(:)fər] v.

To offer is to present someone with something.

 \rightarrow He **offered** me the keys to his car.



o price [prais] n.

The **price** of something is how much it costs.

→ What is the **price** of this item?



product [pradekt] n.

A product is something that is made.

→ My sister has many beauty **products** in her room.



property [praparti] n.

Property is something that someone owns.

→ The house is now my **property**.



purchase [pa:/tjas] v.

To purchase something is to buy it.

→ I recently **purchased** a new car.



recommend [rekemend] v.

To recommend something is to say that someone should do it.

→ My doctor **recommended** that I get some exercise.



select [silekt] v.

To select something is to choose it.

→ I hope that I **selected** the right answers on the test.



o tool [tu:l] n.

A tool is something that helps you do a task.

→ We used a tool to fix the window.



treat [tri:t] v.

To treat is to act in a certain way toward someone.

→ The cats **treated** the mouse very nicely.

Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. empty

a. in your mind

c. easy to see

b. not containing anything

d. sick

2. depend

a. to move forward

c. to need someone or something

b. to jump

d. to look at something

3. price

a. a sweet candy

c. a music show

b. how much something costs

d. a school

4. select

a. to change

c. to choose

b. to keep doing something

d. to fight

5. item

a. a path

c. a thing

b. someone who keeps the law

d. a place to watch a show

6. tool

a. something you study

c. a loud noise

b. a group of players

d. something that helps you do a task

7. crowd

a. a group of people

c. 100 years

b. a flat piece of wood

d. a sign

8. dish

a. something no one knows

c. a grown person

b. an answer

d. a plate

9. communicate

a. to shut

c. to talk

b. to go to where you can't be seen

d. to leave

10. exact

a. not on the top

c. from a place nearby

b. not light

d. the perfect amount



Port A Write a		is similar iı	n meaning	to the	
undertii	ned part.				
1. I <u>suggest</u> the oran			10.5		
reco					
2. Do not <u>disagree</u> w	ith your siste	er.			
ar					
3. The company's <u>th</u>			useful in the	kitchen.	
pr					
4. We can talk by ph	one.				
com					
5. Why don't you pre	sent her a fa	air price for her	house?		
of					
Part B Fill in th	ne blanks	with the co	rrect word	s from the w	ord
bank.			Tool word		J. G.
*		VODD DALLY			;
troated		WORD BANK		cothorod	
treated	Select	nesn	uisn	gatnered	
Today, my friend 1		me so nic	ely. First, he	gave me some	
beautiful 2	flowe	rs. Next, he as	ked me to 3_		
any CD from the store	e, and he boo	ught it for me!	Later when v	ve got home,	
he made me close m	y eyes. Wher	ı I opened the	m, I saw a gr	eat meal on a	
pretty 4	There wa	as even a vase	full of flowe	rs that he had	

from earlier that day. I will never forget this wonderful day.

The Little Red Chicken

A little red chicken had a store in a small town. She sold many different **items** to people in the town. The people loved her **products**.

One day, a cat came to her **property**. He saw the sign that **indicated** where the chicken's store was located. He wanted to **purchase** bread, but the chicken's store was almost **empty**. She had only a bag of wheat.*

"You can use the wheat to make bread," the chicken said.

"No, I don't want to work," the cat said. "I just want to buy bread." The cat became angry and left the store.

Later, the little red chicken saw the cat in a crowd.

"I will help you make the bread," she said.

But the cat treated her badly. He did not even communicate with her.

He did not want to do any work.

So the chicken decided to make the bread. She **selected** the **exact** amount of wheat to make **fresh** bread. She used a stone to pound the wheat to get it ready. Soon, her bread was ready.

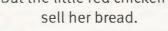
The cat came and saw the bread on a dish.

"Give me some of your bread," he said.

"No," said the little red chicken. "You did not help me make the bread. So you shall not have any to eat."

The cat **argued** with the chicken. He tried to **offer** a **price** for it.

But the little red chicken did not want to



"Don't **depend** on others to do work for you," said the little red chicken.

"Then how will I get bread?" the cat asked.

"I **recommend** doing some work," said the little red chicken. "Use a **tool** to plant your own wheat. When it grows big, you can **gather** it and make your own bread. You need to learn to do work for what you want."

*wheat – a type of plant used to make bread





Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. What is the story about?
 - a. A chicken finding a friend to depend on
 - b. A chicken making bread out of wheat
 - c. Why a cat's store did not have any items
 - d. The exact amount of wheat needed to make bread
- 2. What did the cat do when the chicken asked him to help make the bread?
 - a. He did not communicate with her.
 - b. He argued with the little red chicken.
 - c. He said that he would gather all the things needed to make the bread.
 - d. He treated her very nicely.
- 3. How did the cat find the chicken's store?
 - a. He saw tools being sold outside of the store.
 - b. He saw a stone with the store's name.
 - c. His friend told him to purchase bread there.
 - d. He saw a sign that indicated her property.
- 4. What did the cat do when he saw the fresh bread?
 - a. He selected the product for himself.
 - b. He tried to buy some of it for a price.
 - c. He brought a crowd of friends with him to eat.
 - d. He asked why her store was empty.
- 5. What did the little red chicken recommend the cat to do to have some bread?



Word List



alive [əlaiv] adj.

If someone or something is alive, they are not dead.

→ My grandparents are still alive even though they are over 90.



o bone [boun] n.

A bone is a hard part of the body.

→ I brought home a nice bone for my dog.



bother [báðə:r] v.

To bother is to make the effort to do something.

 \rightarrow No one **bothered** to wash the dishes today.



captain [kæptin] n.

A captain is the person who leads a ship or airplane.

→ The captain sailed his ship to Australia.



conclusion [kənklu:ʒən] n.

The conclusion of something is the final part of it.

→ At the **conclusion** of the race, the spectators cheered for the winner.



doubt [daut] n.

Doubt is a feeling of not being sure.

 \rightarrow I have **doubt** that the story is true.



explore [ikspló:r] v.

To explore is to look for new places.

→ He wants to **explore** the world and see new things.



foreign [fo(:)rin] adj.

If something is foreign, it is from a different country.

→ Mexican food is a popular foreign food.



glad [glæd] adj.

If you are glad, you are happy.

 \rightarrow I am **glad** you came to my party.



however [hauevər] adv.

However means despite or not being influenced by something.

→ She is a great cook. **However**, she never had professional lessons.





injustice [indzástis] n.

Injustice is a lack of fairness or justice.

→ Putting an innocent person in jail is an act of injustice.



international [Internæ[enel] adj.

If something is **international**, it involves more than one country.

→ The United Nations is a powerful **international** organization.



lawyer [lb:jə:r] n.

A lawyer works with the law and represents people in court.

→ The **lawyer** left the courthouse after the judge made her decision.



mention [men@n] v.

To mention something is to talk about it.

 \rightarrow The doctors **mentioned** the problems that the patient was having.



o policy [palesi] n.

A policy is a rule.

→ He told us that his **policy** was to put customers first.



o social [soufel] adj.

If something is social, it is about many people in a community.

→ People should come together and fix the world's **social** problems.



o speech [spi:tʃ] n.

A speech is something said to a group of people.

 \rightarrow She gave a **speech** to the class.



staff [stæf] n.

A **staff** is a group of people working together in a company.

→ My dad has a **staff** of four people to help him at the office.



toward [təwɔ:rd] prep.

If you go toward something, you go closer to it.

→ Santa walked **toward** my house with a special tree.



wood [wud] n.

Wood is the thing that trees are made of.

 \rightarrow I put the pieces of **wood** in a pile.

P	art A Choose	the right defini	tion for the give	en word.
1.	mention a. to say	b. to look at	c. to not believe	d. to be happy
2.	social a. about many cou c. about many peo		b. not dead d. about a differe	ent country
3.	lawyer a. to be treated ur c. leader	fairly	b. a person who	
4.	however a. the last part c. a rule		b. part of a tree d. despite somet	hing
5.	bother a. to look for new c. to talk about so	•	b. to make the ef d. to not believe	fort to do someth
•	Fill in th bank.	e blanks with t	he correct word	s from the wo
		WORD	BANK	
		toward pol	icy speech	
1.	My new desk is ma	ade of		
2.	Students must sta	rt class at 9:00 eac	h morning. This is t	he school's
3.	There are over 500	o people on the hos	spital's	
4.	Go th	e river, but stop be	fore you get in the v	vater!

5. The president gave a _____ last night.



P	Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.
1.	He gave a talk to a group of people at the meeting.
	spe
2.	Did anyone <u>make the effort</u> to do their homework? bo
3.	The chair is made of the material trees are made of. wo
4.	The group of workers helped him with his work. s
5.	He is <u>not dead</u> ; I saw him yesterday.
E	Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.
	WORD BANK
	mentioned however policy staff speech bothered conclusion injustice bones doubt
	My teacher's name is Mrs. Smith. Yesterday, she gave a 1 to our
cla	ass. She said there was a new 2 about the school diet. No one
	allowed to eat cookies anymore! The school's 3 decided that
	eir students didn't eat healthily. They wanted students to improve their eating
ha	abits. Everyone will have to drink a cup of milk at lunch. She said milk gives our
bc	odies stronger 4 She also 5 that sugar is bad
	r us. She said she had no 6 that we would all feel better. We all
	ought that it was an 7 But at the 8 of class, she
	ld us one more thing, "It was a joke!" 9, no one thought that it
Wá	as very funny. And no students 10 to laugh.

Shipwrecked

Simon Yates was a **lawyer**. He helped many people. **However**, he was not a nice man. His **policy** was to help only rich people. He didn't **bother** about **social injustice**. He made a lot of money, but many people didn't like him. Even people on his **staff** didn't like him. They wanted bad things to happen to him. In fact, they were **glad** when he got into trouble.

Simon had a very bad day. He did many things wrong and lost his job. Soon, he didn't have any money. His wife, Mrs. Yates, began to have **doubts** about him. Simon wanted to start a new life. He planned to leave the country.

He **mentioned** his plan to the **captain** of a ship. The captain was **exploring** the world. The captain felt bad for Simon and said, "I will take you to **foreign** countries." They left the next day.

Near the **conclusion** of their **international** trip, the weather turned bad. A wave pushed Simon off the boat. But he was **alive**. He swam **toward** an island. After a long time he got there.

At first he was upset. He was lost and alone. "I'll never go home again," he thought. He had a lot of problems, but he survived. He built a house in a tree. He lived on a diet of fish. He made tools from **wood** and **bones**. He made a cup to drink rainwater.

Slowly he learned to be happy on the island. He swam every day. He had trouble sometimes, but he always found a way to fix the problem. Life was simple. He liked it.

Finally, people on a ship saw Simon on the island. They wanted to take him home. But Simon was happy. He gave them a long **speech** about life. He said he wanted to stay. He liked his new, simple life more than his old life.





Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
 - a. How the captain of a ship explored foreign places
 - b. How a lawyer stayed alive alone on an island
 - c. Why a man and a woman went on an international trip
 - d. Why it is a good policy to worry about social problems
- 2. Why does Simon not stay on the boat?
 - a. The staff do not like him.
 - b. He wants to swim toward an island.
 - c. A wave pushes him off the ship.
 - d. He does not like the diet of only fish.
- 3. How does Simon stay alive on the island?
 - a. He makes tools from bones and wood.
 - b. He makes clothes from a tree.
 - c. He eats food from the trees.
 - d. He uses a cup to drink seawater.
- 4. What did Simon mention in his speech?
 - a. He wanted to see Mrs. Yates.
 - b. He was unhappy to be alone.
 - c. He was glad to be on the island.
 - d. He had doubts about staying on the island.
- 5. What happens near the conclusion of Simon's trip?



Word List



achieve [ətʃi:v] v.

To achieve something is to successfully do it after trying hard. → I was happy that I could achieve my goal.



advise [edvaiz] v.

To advise someone is to tell them what to do.

→ My mother often **advises** people about their money.



already [p:lredi] adv.

If something happens already, it happens before a certain time.

→ It is already time for the movie to start. Let's go in.



basic [beisik] adj.

If something is basic, it is very simple or easy.

→ I learned some **basic** English skills in school today.



o bit [bit] n.

A bit is a small amount of something.

→ I ate a bit of chocolate before I went to bed.



consider [kənsidər] v.

To consider something means to think about it.

→ Pete didn't like his job. He considered getting a new one.



destroy [distrói] v.

To **destroy** means to damage something so badly that it cannot be used.

→ The glass was **destroyed**.



entertain [entertein] v.

To **entertain** someone is to do something that they enjoy.

→ The clown **entertained** the kids at the party.



extra [ekstrə] adj.

If something is extra, it is more than what is needed.

→ The squirrel had extra nuts for the winter.



o goal [goul] n.

A goal is something you work toward.

→ Her **goal** was to become a doctor.





lie [lai] v.

To **lie** is to say or write something untrue to deceive someone.

→ Whenever Pinocchio **lied** to his father, his nose grew.



meat [mixt] n.

Meat is food made of animals.

→ This piece of **meat** I'm eating tastes very good.



opinion [apinjan] n.

An **opinion** is a thought about a person or a thing.

→ Meg told me her **opinion** of my story. She said it was not funny.



real [ri:əl] adi.

If something is real, it actually exists.

→ The handbag has a stamp on it, so it's real.



reflect [riflékt] v.

To reflect is when a surface sends back light, heat, sound or an image.

→ Her face was **reflected** on the smooth glass.



regard [riga:rd] v.

To regard someone or something is to think of them in a certain way.

→ The boy **regarded** the girl as a good friend.



Serve [sə:rv] v.

To **serve** someone is to give them food or drinks.

→ He served us our drinks quickly.



vegetable [vedzətəbəl] n.

A **vegetable** is a plant used as food.

→ Carrots are my favorite **vegetable**.



war [wo:r] n.

A war is a big fight between two groups of people.

→ Many young men died in the war.



worth [wə:re] adj.

If something is worth an amount of money, it costs that amount.

→ Our house is **worth** a lot of money.

Choose the right definition for the given word.

- 1. achieve
 - a. to think about something
 - c. to tell someone what to do
- 2. reflect
 - a. to tell someone what to do
 - c. to damage something very badly
- 3. opinion
 - a. a thought
 - c. an animal
- 4. already
 - a. not made up
 - c. more than is needed
- 5. goal
 - a. a thought about someone or something b. a fight between groups of people
 - c. something you work toward

- b. to get something
- d. to break into pieces
 - b. to think about something
 - d. to send back an image
 - b. a plant
 - d. a fight
 - b. before a certain time
 - d. very simple

 - d. a small amount of something

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

		WORD BAN	IK	
meat	war_	serve	regard	destroy
•				

- 1. Chicken, pork, and beef are all kinds of
- 2. Don't drop the glass bowl. You will _____ it.
- 3. Restaurants often ______ tea and coffee with breakfast.
- **4.** Many teachers their students as smart kids.
- **5.** It is sad when two countries start a _____ with each other.



Check ($\sqrt{\ }$) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1.	. A basic tool has many parts. . If a toy is worth \$1, it costs \$1.
2.	. Anyone can pet a real dog. . If a man has extra socks, he does not have enough.
3.	. It is not smart to lie to your parents. . If a woman considers leaving, she doesn't want to go.
4.	. If a bike is worth \$50, it costs much less. . When you eat vegetables , you are eating plants.
5.	When a teacher advises her students, she asks them what they want to do.Some people entertain others by telling funny stories.
6.	 . If a boy considers studying, he is thinking about doing it. Many people like making new types of vegetables .
7.	. A basic answer is a simple one. o. A bit of food is a lot of it.
8.	e. If a girl brings extra paper, she has more than she needs. Deeple entertain others to make them sad.
9.	People believe others who lie often. When you advise your friend, you tell him what to do.
10.	a. A real story never happened. b. A bit of paper is a small piece.

The Seven Cities of Gold

Many years ago, a Spanish officer named Coronado heard the story of seven great cities. "The walls of these cities are made of gold," his friends told him. "The people eat **meat** from golden plates and dress in nice clothes," they said. They called these cities the Seven Cities of Gold. Were the cities **real**? Coronado never **considered** asking his friends.

Coronado thought to himself, "The things in these cities must be **worth** a lot of money." So he went to find the Seven Cities of Gold. He took along three hundred men, many horses, and **extra** food. They headed west. Coronado wanted to **achieve** his **goal** very badly.

Coronado and his men rode for many days. Then they saw some cities. "We found the Seven Cities of Gold!" his men yelled, but Coronado wasn't happy. He had a different **opinion**. "These can't be the Seven Cities of Gold," he said. "Look, they're made of dirt!"

Coronado was right. The cities weren't bright and golden. They were dirty and brown. The people didn't eat meat from golden plates. They ate **vegetables** from regular bowls. They wore the most **basic** clothes.

Coronado **regarded** the cities as ugly places.

"What happened to the cities of gold?" he thought.

"Did someone **destroy** them? Was there a **war**? Did someone **already** come and take the gold?"

That night, the people of the cities **entertained**Coronado and his men and **served** them food.
They **advised** Coronado to go home. "There is no gold here," they told him. Coronado was angry. Did his friends **lie** to him?

He left the next morning. He looked back at the cities one more time. The sun reflected light on the dirt houses. Coronado thought he saw a bit of gold. Were his friends right after all? "No," he told himself. "It's just the

sun." Then he turned away and went home.



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Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
 - a. A man who achieves his goal
 - b. An officer who looks for cities of gold
 - c. Men who destroy cities
 - d. People who entertain and serve
- 2. What did Coronado NOT consider asking his friends?
 - a. How much money the cities were worth
 - b. If the people of the cities ate meat
 - c. If the Seven Cities of Gold were real
 - d. How much extra food to take west
- 3. Why was Coronado unhappy when he saw the cities?
 - a. They were not made of gold.
 - b. They were at war with each other.
 - c. Someone destroyed them.
 - d. He had already been to the cities.
- 4. What did the people of the cities advise Coronado to do?
 - a. Eat basic vegetables
 - b. Go home
 - c. Regard the cities as dirty places
 - d. Talk about his opinion of the cities
- 5. What did Coronodo do when he thought he saw a bit of gold on the houses?



Word List



appear [əpiər] v.

To appear is to seem.

→ She appeared to be sad. She was crying.



base [beis] n.

The base is the bottom of something.

→ The **base** of the table has three legs.



o brain [brein] n.

The **brain** is the organ in your head that lets you think.

→ You must use your **brain** to solve the problem.



career [kəriər] n.

A career is a job that you do for a large part of your life.

→ He was in the hospitality business for most of his career.



clerk [kləː/k] n.

A clerk is a type of worker. Clerks in a store help customers.

→ The clerk added up her bill for the groceries.



effort [éfert] n.

Effort is hard work or an attempt to do something.

→ He always puts a lot of effort into his studies.



enter [enter] v.

To enter a place is to go into it.

ightarrow Two guards greeted me as I **entered** the front door.



excellent [eksələnt] adj.

When something is excellent, it is very good.

→ I got an **excellent** score on my school test.



hero [hí:rou] n.

A hero is a brave person who does things to help others.

→ To children, the man in the blue and red costume was a real hero.



hurry [həˈri] v.

To hurry is to do something quickly.

→ I hurried home on my bike.





inform [inform] v.

To inform someone is to tell them about something.

 \rightarrow I called and **informed** her about my idea.



later [leitə:r] adv.

Later means after the present, expected, or usual time.

→ She missed the train, so she'll arrive a little **later** than expected.



o leave [liv] v.

To leave means to go away from someone or something.

 \rightarrow He packed his bag and was ready to leave for home.



locate [loukeit] v.

To locate something is to find it.

 \rightarrow I could not **locate** my keys in the house.



nurse [nə:rs] n.

A nurse is a person who helps sick people in the hospital.

→ A **nurse** helped me get better.



operation [apəreifən] n.

An **operation** is when a doctor replaces or removes something in the body.

 \rightarrow The **operation** on my arm was a success.



pain [pein] n.

Pain is the feeling that you have when you are hurt.

→ His head was full of **pain**.



refuse [rifjū:z] v.

To refuse something is to say "no" to it.

→ The dog **refused** to play with the cat.



o though [ŏou] conj.

Though is used when the second idea makes the first seem surprising.

→ **Though** he was overweight, he liked to be active.



various [veəriəs] adj.

If something is various, there are many types of it.

→ She owned shoes of various styles.

Fill in the blanks with the right words from the word bank.

			WORD BANK	<	
	locate	hero		hurried	clerk
• •					DVD 1 1:1
	I went to the vid				
	ow the name of t				
l to	ld her there was	a 3	who could f	ly and nothing	caused him
4	She	went to the sh	elf and broug	ht it to me. The	n I <u>5</u>
ho	me to watch it.				
		2			
	Exercise	2 4			
_					
Cł	neck ($\sqrt{\ }$) the α	ne that su	its the blan	k naturally.	
1.	When I went to	the hospital,		. 7	
	a. the nur	_			
	b. all the d	doctors and n	urses will leav	е	
2.	He arrived on ti		n won't be here	e	
	a. until mu	uch later n the morning			
_					
3.	I really like that a. effort o		ote an	•	
	b. exceller	,			
4	After dropped		my foot		
7.	a. I was in		11y 100t,	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
	b. hurrie				
5.	He did not wan	t to go to the	party. He		
		ed ready to go			
	b. refused	to get into th	e car		



Check ($\sqrt{\ }$) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1.	a. Because the base of the lamp was broken, it could not stand up.b. I decided to leave early so that I could be late.
2.	a. The roof was at the base of the house. b. I had an operation to fix my broken nose.
3.	a. The various movies were all the same. b. I like dogs, though I don't like most animals.
4.	a. I will leave early in the morning to catch my plane.b. My friends and I decided to throw an operation for my sister.
5.	a. Though I was rich, I bought a lot of cars. b. I made an effort to get the job done.
6.	a. He never used his brain when he faced problems!b. The job appeared very quickly.
7.	a. I entered the house through the door b. I threw the effort with all my might.
8.	a. She appeared very happy on her birthday.b. People use their brains to exercise.
9.	a. I informed him of the new rules b. I entered out of the room.
10.	a. The rock informed me that I was too heavy.b. There were various things to do at the event.

Katy

I first met 8-year-old Katy on a rainy afternoon. I was a **nurse** at a hospital. The **clerk** at the desk told me about Katy. She was there because she felt a lot of **pain**. The doctors **located** a problem at the **base** of her **brain**. I knew she was special, even before she got better. I'll always remember Katy as a **hero**.

When I **entered** Katy's room, she was not in her bed. She was in a chair next to Tommy, a little boy. **Though** Katy did not feel well, she was playing with Tommy and his toys. It took a lot of **effort** for her just to sit in the chair. But she played with Tommy because it made him happy.

Katy was always smiling and never **appeared** to be in pain. She **refused** to just lie in bed. One day I found her painting a picture. Later, she gave it to one of the older patients. Another day she went outside to get flowers for another sick little girl. Katy made everyone smile.

The doctors hurried to fix the problem in Katy's brain. The operation was

successful! The doctors **informed** the hospital staff of the good news. Katy was fine. She soon felt **excellent**. She got better and was able to **leave** the hospital a month **later**.

I have had a long **career** as a nurse. I have met many patients. However, I have never met another girl like Katy. Even after she got well, she still came to the hospital. She played **various** games with the young patients. She read many books to the older patients. Katy's kind heart helped her get better so quickly. She is a hero to me and everyone else at the hospital.





Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
 - a. A clerk with a brain problem
 - b. A little girl who is a hero
 - c. A little girl who wants a career as a nurse
 - d. Tommy and his various toys
- 2. Why does everyone like Katy?
 - a. She does good things, even though she is in pain.
 - b. She enters the hospital and saves a patient's life.
 - c. She has a problem at the base of her brain.
 - d. She hurries to help the clerk at his desk.
- 3. Which of the following is true at the end of the story?
 - a. Katy refuses to go back to the hospital.
 - b. Katy makes an effort to become a nurse.
 - c. Katy feels excellent but goes back to the hospital to see other patients.
 - d. Katy informs other patients of how to get better.
- 4. How did the nurse know Katy did not feel well?
 - a. Katy appeared to be sad.
 - b. Katy had to make an effort just to sit in a chair.
 - c. The nurse located a problem in Katy's brain.
 - d. The nurse asked Katy how she felt.
- 5. What does Katy do to help people?



Word List



actual [æktʃuəl] adj.

Actual means that something is real or true.

→ This is the actual sword that the King owned, not a fake one.



amaze [əmeiz] v.

To amaze someone is to surprise them very much.

→ The news in the paper **amazed** Jack.



charge [tʃa:rdʒ] n.

A **charge** is the price to pay for something.

 \rightarrow The **charge** for the shirts was \$15.00.



Comfort [kimfərt] v.

To comfort someone means to make them feel better.

→ I wanted to **comfort** my friend after I heard the bad news.



contact [kəntækt] v.

To contact someone is to speak or write to them.

→ I contacted Sue about my party.



customer [kistemer] n.

A customer is a person who buys something at a store.

→ The customer put a few items in a bag.



o deliver [diliver] v.

To **deliver** something is to take it from one place to another.

→ The man delivered Chinese food to my house.



earn [ə:/n] v.

To earn means to get money for the work you do.

→ He **earns** his living as a chef in a great restaurant.



gate [geit] n.

A gate is a type of door. Gates are usually made of metal or wood.

→ We want to put up a wooden gate around our house.



include [inklu:d] v.

To include something means to have it as part of a group.

→ Does this meal include a soft drink?





manage [mænidʒ] v.

To manage something means to control or be in charge of it. → I had to manage the meeting myself.



mystery [místəri] n.

A mystery is something that is difficult to understand or explain.

 \rightarrow The path on the map was a complete **mystery** to me.



OCCUI [əkə:r] v.

To occur means to happen.

→ When did the thunderstorm occur?



White

opposite [ápəzit] n.

If A is the **opposite** of B, A is completely different from B.

→ The **opposite** of black is white.



plate [pleit] n.

A plate is a flat round thing that you put food on.

→ I put my **plate** down so I could put some food on it.



receive [risf:v] v.

To receive something is to get it.

→ I received a present on my birthday.



reward [riwo:rd] n.

A reward is something given in exchange for good behavior or work.

→ He was given a **reward** for his excellent performance.



Set [set] v.

To **set** something is to put it somewhere.

 \rightarrow Please **set** the dice down on the table.



steal [sti:1] v.

To steal is to take something that is not yours.

→ The men tried to **steal** money from the bank.



thief lei:fl n.

A thief is someone who quietly takes things that do not belong to them.

→ A **thief** broke into our home and took my mother's jewelry.

	Cilouse	the right word it	or the given uen	IIILIOII.
1.		that does not belon		
	a. steal	b. include	c. amaze	d. plate
2.	to happen	May Manual Commen		- 10
	a. manage	b. set	c. deliver	d. occur
3.	to make someone			mon a
	a. reward	b. earn	c. comfort	d. contact
4.	to get .			anni a
	a. receive	b. gate	c. charge	d. actual
5.	a person who buys	_	1	
	a. opposite	b. mystery	c. customer	d. thief
P) the sentence	with the bolded	word tha
	makes b	etter sense.		
1.		a present, I give sor I money, you can get		
2.	a. A man who	is alone can conta	ct many people.	

b. Postmen deliver mail from one house to another.

___ b. If a woman is sad, someone should **comfort** her.

3. ____ a. He was given a **reward** for his poor work performance.

___ b. You eat dinner off a plate.

a. Everything that is for sale has a charge.b. A customer sells things to people.

5. ___ a. If you earn something, you give it to someone.



Check ($\sqrt{ }$) the better response to each question.

1.	Who should manage the classroom? a. The teacher should be in charge. b. The students should go to the classroom.
2.	When did the theft occur? a. It happened this afternoon b. It stopped early.
3.	What is the actual number of people there? a. There are 31,872 people there. b. There are a lot of people there.
4.	Did that movie amaze you? a. Yes, I had seen it many times before. b. Yes, the ending surprised me very much.
5.	Where should I set this book? a. Put it on the bookshelf. b. It came from the library.
6.	Does the wall have a gate? a. Yes, and it is often locked b. Yes, the wall is very high.
7.	Does the book include a CD? a. No, it is inside the book b. No, we must buy the extra CD.
8.	Has he received my present? a. He got it yesterday b. He sent it to you yesterday.
9.	What happened to the plate? a. It broke when I dropped it b. It helped me with my homework.
10.	Did you hear the news about the thief? a. He stole some expensive diamonds from the jewelry store. b. There was a person buying something.

A Better Reward

Jenny **delivered** food for a restaurant. She read the newspaper and said, "Uh oh." There was a story about a **thief**. He **stole** food, and no one had seen him. Even the police couldn't catch him. Jenny was a little scared. She worked close to that area.

The newspaper **included** a message from the police: "If anything strange **occurs**, call us. If you help us catch the thief, you'll **earn** a **reward**."

Jenny talked to Jim. He **managed** the restaurant. "Do you know about the thief?"

"Yes," he said. "But he steals more than one person can eat. And why haven't the police stopped him yet? It's a **mystery**. If you see him, **contact** the police. Don't run after him."

Jenny drove to a **customer**'s house. She left her car and opened the **gate** to the house. But then she heard a noise by her car. She yelled, "Thief!" She wasn't scared. She wanted the reward! She did the **opposite** of what Jim told her to do.

"Hey," she yelled. "Get back here!" She **set** the food on the ground and ran to her car.

But the thief had already left with the food. Jenny followed a noise around the corner. She was **amazed**. She saw a dog and some puppies. They were eating her food! They looked thin and scared. "The **actual** thief is just a dog. She's feeding her puppies," she said. "That's why she

steals so much food."

Jenny felt bad. She tried to **comfort** the dogs with another **plate** of food. Then she took them back to the store. Everyone there took a puppy home. Jenny called the police. She told them there was no real thief.

Jenny didn't do it to **receive** the reward anymore. She said, "It was just a dog. But there's no **charge** for catching this 'thief," she said. "My new dog is a better reward."



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
 - a. A dog that steals a plate
 - b. A man who tells a mystery
 - c. A man who writes for a newspaper
 - d. A girl who delivers food
- 2. Why did Jenny decide to run after the thief?
 - a. She wanted to earn the reward.
 - b. She knew that there was no actual thief.
 - c. She always did the opposite of what Jim said.
 - d. She wanted to charge a customer for that food.
- 3. What was true of Jim?
 - a. He tried to comfort Jenny with food.
 - b. He told Jenny that she should contact the police.
 - c. He wrote a story that included a message from the police.
 - d. He received a reward because he managed the store.
- 4. How did Jenny act when she heard the noise?
 - a. She was amazed by the noise.
 - b. She followed it around the corner.
 - c. She ran through the gate to get away from it.
 - d. She set the food on a table and ran to her car.
- 5. What did the police say to do if something strange occured?



Word List



advance [edvæns] v.

To advance is to go forward.

→ He advanced up the ladder slowly.



athlete [æeli:t] n.

An athlete is a person who plays sports.

→ Some athletes can play many sports very well.



average [ævəridʒ] adj.

If something is average, it is at a normal level.

→ I'm not rich or poor; I'm average.



behavior [biheivjər] n.

Your behavior is the way you act.

→ Their **behavior** was good this semester. They didn't cause trouble.



behind [bihaind] prep.

Behind means to be at the back of something.

→ The little girl was hiding **behind** a tree.



Course [ko:rs] n.

A course is a class in school.

→ I took a P.E. course in school this year.



o lower flouer v.

To lower something is to make it go down.

ightarrow The chart shows how his production has **lowered** over the year.



match [mætʃ] v.

To match is to be the same or similar.

→ The two shoes **matched**. They looked the same.



member [member] n.

A member is a person who is part of a group.

→ Julie is the newest member of our team.



mental [menti] adj.

If something is **mental**, it has to do with your mind.

 \rightarrow I made a **mental** picture of the room.





passenger [pæsəndʒər] n.

A passenger is a person who rides in a car, train, or airplane.

→ One **passenger** was standing in the subway train.



personality [pə://sənæləti] n.

Your personality is what you are like and how you behave.

→ John has a bad personality.



poem [pouim] n.

A poem is a short kind of writing.

→ William Shakespeare wrote many **poems**.



o pole [poul] n.

A pole is a long thin stick made of wood or metal that supports things.

→ The flag was hanging from the flag **pole**.



remove [rimu:v] v.

To remove something is to take it away.

 \rightarrow I **removed** the nail from the board.



safety [séifti] n.

Safety means to be the condition of being safe and free from danger.

→ For his own **safety**, he was placed in a car seat.



shoot [fuit] v.

To **shoot** is to fire something like a bullet at someone or something.

→ The hunter raised his gun to **shoot** at the target.



Sound [saund] v.

To sound means to make a noise.

→ The alarm clock **sounded** and woke us all up.



o swim [swim] v.

To swim is to move through water.

 \rightarrow I love to **swim** in the ocean.



A web is a home made by a spider.

→ Mom cleaned the spider **webs** out of the garage.

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1.	I need to find the other sock that <u>is the same as</u> this one. ma
2.	Please take away your feet from the table. rem
3.	This is a(an) <u>very normal</u> morning. Nothing bad has happened. ave
4.	The bell <u>rattled</u> , so we changed classes.
5.	William wanted to go forward, but a wall stopped him.
6.	Clara is a person in a group of the running club. me
7.	Jesse is a very good <u>sports player</u> . at
8.	What is your favorite <u>class</u> ? c
9.	He was a person taking a ride on the ship. pa
.0.	What kind of character does Ted have? p



Check ($\sqrt{\ }$) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

	b. Webs are made by spiders.
2. _	a. Reading increases your mental activity.b. We removed the city last week.
3 -	a. My shoes were behind the couch.b. This mental exercise makes my arms tired.
4	a. Have you ever found a bird's web? b. I lowered the box onto the ground.
5	a. Could you help me lower my seat please?



Choose the right word for the given definition.

1.	to move through wa			
	a. lower	b. average	c. advance	d. swim
2.	something nice to r	read		
	a. poem	b. web	c. member	d. behind
3.	the condition free f	rom any danger		
	a. shoot	b. safety	c. athlete	d. personality
4.	a metal or wooden	stick used to suppo	ort things	
	a. pole	b. remove	c. passenger	d. sound
5.	the way you act			
	a. mental	b. match	c. course	d. behavior

The Camp

Stacie wanted to stay at a nice hotel for vacation. But her parents sent her to a terrible camp instead. For breakfast, Stacie liked fresh juice and chocolate milk, but she got water at the camp. In the afternoon she wanted to write **poems**, but she had to **swim**. The camp was near an airport with loud planes. Spider **webs** hung over her bed. To her, the kids' **average behavior** was very bad. No girl **matched** her **personality**. She hated it.

One day, they had a class. **Mental** exercise **sounded** good to Stacie. But it was a **course** on water **safety**. They learned how to be safe **passengers** on a boat. Stacie didn't ever plan to go on a boat.

The next day, they played a game. There were a red team and a blue team. Stacie was on the blue team. Each team had to try to **remove** the other team's flag from a **pole**. They also had to use water guns. "I'm not much of an **athlete**," she said. But she still had to play.

Stacie took a water gun and looked for somewhere to hide. A boy said, "Stacie, you **advance** to the middle. I will go right. Those two will go left."





Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. How did Stacie win the game?
 - a. She advanced to the right.
 - b. She lowered the red team's flag.
 - c. She hit the red team with her water gun.
 - d. She swam all afternoon.
- 2. Because of her personality, what would Stacie likely NOT want to do?
 - a. Read a poem
 - b. Play a mental game
 - c. Become an athlete
 - d. Stay at a nice hotel
- 3. Instead of camp, where did Stacie want to be?
 - a. At a fancy hotel
 - b. At the airport
 - c. On a boat as a passenger
 - d. With an average student
- 4. What did Stacie start to like about the camp?
 - a. The other kids' behavior
 - b. Having chocolate milk
 - c. Spider webs over her bed
 - d. Beating the red team
- 5. What was Stacie's course about?



Word List



block [blak] n.

A block is a solid piece of wood, stone or ice.

→ I saw a block of ice on the floor.



cheer [tʃiər] v.

To cheer is to give a loud shout of approval or encouragement.

→ The crowd all **cheered** when the home team won.



complex [kəmpleks] adj.

If something is complex, it has many small parts. It is hard to understan

→ A jig-saw puzzle can be **complex** because it has so many pieces.



Critic [kritik] n.

A **critic** is someone who give their opinions about movies, books, plays,

ightarrow The wine critic tasted the wine so he could give his opinion.



event [ivent] n.

An event is something that happens, especially something important.

→ Finishing high school was a major **event** in his life.



exercise [eksərsaiz] v.

To exercise is to run or play sports so that you can be healthy.

→ You should exercise every day.



o fit [fit] v.

If something fits, it is small enough or the right size to go there.

→ The colorful eggs **fit** into the box.



friendship [frendsip] n.

Friendship is the relationship between people who are friends.

→ Michael and Lisa have a very strong **friendship** with each other.



guide [gaid] n.

A guide is someone who shows you where to go.

 \rightarrow We followed a **guide** at the park.



lack [læk] n.

If there is a lack of something, there is not enough of it.

 \rightarrow His only problem is a **lack** of money.





passage [pæsidʒ] n.

A passage is a long area with walls that goes from one place to another.

→ The long **passage** led us to the other side of the field.



perform [pərfə:rm] v.

To perform is to do something in front of people who watch.

 \rightarrow He will **perform** a song for the class.



pressure [preʃər] n.

Pressure is what you apply to make someone do something.

→ They put pressure on him to change his mind.



probable [probabal] adj.

If something is probable, it is likely to happen.

→ It is **probable** that you will get a good grade if you study for the test.



public [phblik] adj.

If something is public, it is meant for everyone to use.

→ I went to the **public** park to play with my friends.



strike [straik] v.

To **strike** someone or something is to hit them.

→ She **struck** the other girl in the face.



Support [səpɔː/t] v.

To support something is to like it and help it be successful.

→ Everyone at work **supports** the new plan.



o task [tæsk] n.

A task is work that someone has to do.

→ Who has the **task** of building the brick wall?



term [tə:/m] n.

A term is a word for something.

 \rightarrow I often use the term "oops" when I make a mistake.



o unite [ju:nait] v.

To unite is to get together to do something.

 \rightarrow If we **unite**, we can finish our project faster.

a. a word for something

a. to not have enough

c. a leader

1. probable

2. lack

Part A Choose the right definition for the given word.

b. to hit d. likely

b. to try to make people act

	c. to have many parts	d. to do activities to be healthy
3.	term a. available for everyone	b. to help something work
	c. a thing that happens	d. a word for something
4.	unite	
	a. a person who dislikesc. to work together	b. relationship between people who are friendsd. to do something to entertain
5.	fit	h annoction between places
	a. a large piecec. to be the right size	b. connection between placesd. a loud shout of encouragement
		allors and
P	ort B Write a word tha	t is similar in meaning to the
	underlined part.	Tronggas v
1.	The car will <u>hit</u> the wall if they	
	st	
2.	The athletes run to stay healt	hy every morning.
	ex	
3.	I hope they will do in public a	funny play.
	pe	
4.	Is there a way to get from one	e place to another in the city?
	p	
5.	Her effort to make someone of	do something made Brad change his mind.
	p	



Check ($\sqrt{\ }$) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1.	They've known each other for years		•	
	a. and have a good friendship		b. go	o to a passage
2.	I don't know where we are.			
		-		et's perform right now
3.	The concert tonight			
	a. will strike the wall			ill be a fun event
4.	I gave him money because			
	a. I support his company			
5.	At the end of her speech,			
	a. don't forget to cheer loudly		b. fi	t into your clothes
6.	You don't have to pay to get in when _			
	a. an accident is probable			
7.	You must think hard because			
	a. I am under pressure		b. th	ne problem is complex
0	Glad is			
0.	a. another term for happy		b. th	ne way people unite
0	The artist made his art			
7.	a. from a block of wood		b. th	ne people cheered for victory
10	He thought the book was boring.			
	a. He was a critic of it		_• b. Н	e really enjoyed it
			~ 11	o roany crijoyea it

A Strong Friendship

Tim was the strongest man in the town. When he played sports, he always won. He **performed** and **exercised** in the **public** park. He did this to show everyone how strong he was. Most people liked him, but one man didn't. His name was Jack.

Jack hated Tim. Jack was a movie **critic** and the smartest man in town. He could solve **complex** math problems. But no one cared. Jack wanted to be famous like Tim.

One day, there was an unusual **event**. A big storm came suddenly. Snow covered the town. No one could get out. They needed food. The people said, "This is a **task** for a strong man." Tim was under **pressure** to save them. But Jack wanted to be the hero, so they both went. Tim said, "You can't help because of your **lack** of strength."

But Jack found some small **passages** under the snow. One of them led toward another town. That town had food. Because Tim was so big and strong, he almost couldn't **fit** inside. They walked until there was a **block** of ice in their way. Jack said, "We can't get past it. But if you **strike** it, it might break." Tim knew that was **probable**.

He broke it. When there were more ice blocks, Tim broke them. That made



Jack said, "Let's unite and support each other. I'll get the food alone. You rest here."

him tired. He couldn't walk anymore.

Jack came back with food. Tim couldn't remember which passage led home. He needed Jack to be his **guide**. The men became friends by working together.

In town, people saw Jack with the food and cheered. They called Jack a hero. But Jack didn't care. He was thinking of something else. He said to Tim, "I thought I was smart, but I learned a new term today: friendship."

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Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. What is the main idea of this story?
 - a. The best way to strike blocks
 - b. How a strong man learned a new term
 - c. How two men unite and support each other
 - d. How to solve complex problems
- 2. How did Tim show people he was strong?
 - a. He struck the critic in front of them.
 - b. He performed and exercised in public places.
 - c. He found a passage in the snow.
 - d. He lifted a block of ice for them.
- 3. Why did Jack become a hero?
 - a. He fit inside the passage.
 - b. He brought food to the town.
 - c. He put pressure on Tim to save the town.
 - d. He won every sport he played.
- 4. What did Tim think while in the passage?
 - a. He thought breaking the ice was probable.
 - b. He thought the storm was an unusual event.
 - c. He thought he was a good guide for Jack.
 - d. He thought it was a very difficult task.
- 5. What happened when Jack was called a hero?



Word List



associate [esoufieit] v.

To associate means to connect something with a person or thing.

→ Most people **associate** birthday parties with having fun.



environment [invaiarenment] n.

The **environment** is the place where people work or live.

→ Keeping our **environment** clean is important to our health.



factory [fæktəri] n.

A factory is a building where things are made or put together.

→ We have only one **factory** in our town.



feature [fi:t[ər] n.

A feature is an important part of something.

→ The cell phone has many **features**.



instance [instans] n.

An **instance** is an example of something.

→ I have never experienced an instance of hate. Have you?



involve [invalv] v.

To involve means to be actively taking part in something.

→ The whole family was involved in playing the game.



medicine [medəsən] n.

Medicine is something you take to feel better or treat an illness.

→ The doctor gave me **medicine** for my cold.



mix [miks] n.

A **mix** is different things put together.

→ The green **mix** we made in science class spilled onto the table.



organize [ɔˈː/gənaiz] v.

To organize is to plan or get ready for an event.

→ Make a list to help you **organize** the things you need.



period [piəriəd] n.

A period is an amount of time when something happens.

 \rightarrow In one **period** in Europe, there were many knights.





populate [papjeleit] v.

If people populate an area, they live there.

→ Billions of people **populate** the Earth.



produce [pred/u:s] v.

To **produce** something is to make or grow it.

→ This tree **produces** apples every year.



range [reindʒ] n.

A range is a number or a set of similar things.

 \rightarrow I saw a **range** of cars to choose from.



recognize [rekəgnaiz] v.

To recognize something is to know it because you have seen it before.

→ I **recognized** an old friend from many years ago.



regular [regjələ:r] adj.

If something is regular, it happens often and in equal amounts of time.

 \rightarrow Our **regular** lunch time is around noon.



o sign [sain] n.

A **sign** is a notice giving information, directions, a warning, etc.

 \rightarrow The **sign** indicated that today would be a bad day.



o tip [tip] n.

A tip is a pointed end of something.

 \rightarrow The **tip** of his pen was very sharp.



tradition [tradifan] n.

A tradition is something people have been doing for a long time.

→ Marriage is a **tradition** all over the world.



trash [træf] n.

Trash is waste material or unwanted or worthless things.

→ Please take out the **trash**; it smells bad.



wide [waid] adi.

If something is wide, it is large from side to side.

 \rightarrow The door was as **wide** as my arms.

Part A	Choose the	right word	for the	given	definition.
				3	

1.	a. mix	one or something b. range	c. populate	d. recognize
2.	the sharp end of a a. instance	stick b. regular		ilbojo il
3.	large from side to s	side b. period	c. produce	d. factory
4.	to be an important a. sign	· ·	c. involve	d. organize
5.	to make or create a. feature	b. produce	c. associate	d. tradition
F	ort B Fill in th bank.			s from the word
	produce	sign popul		d range
1.	Large companies of	an	_ many products.	
2.	l offered her a	of cho	ices from one to te	n.
3.	How many people	th	is area?	
4.	Give me a	if you nee	d help.	
5.	This	will last for one	hour.	



Check ($\sqrt{\ }$) the sentence with the bolded word that makes better sense.

1.	When you mix things, you take them somewhere. They make toys in a toy factory.
2.	A feature of this computer is its small size. We populate over the ocean.
3.	We put the trash outside so it could be taken away. We ate chicken once, so now it is a tradition .
4.	He went to the tip of the school. Doing a book report involves reading.
5.	The garbage truck came and produced some sunshine. I associate dogs with good pets.
6.	You recognize someone whom you have already met. Blue is a range of color.
7.	The sign was open all evening. I have a regular schedule. It doesn't change.
8.	The tree is very wide because it is small. Don't forget to organize a meeting for next week.
9.	. The clothing store had a sale on medicine Our environment has many plants and animals.
10.	. An instance of kindness is sharing food. . He had no period to work.

Joe's Pond

Joe made the world a better place. He got the idea to do that at school. He watched a video there. It was about a **factory**. This factory **produced** a lot of **trash** and put it in a river. The trash and water were a bad **mix**. People **populated** the area by the river and drank its water. This made them sick. Many of them needed **medicine** and made **regular** visits to doctors.

But the video wasn't all bad news. It showed ways to pick up trash and why it's important to do this. It said people can make a difference to their **environment**. The video's important **features** made Joe **associate** trash with hurting people.

One day Joe walked through a park. He **recognized** some of the problems from the video. One **instance** of these problems was the trash in the pond. It was full of plastic cups. There was too much trash. Joe didn't want it to hurt anyone.

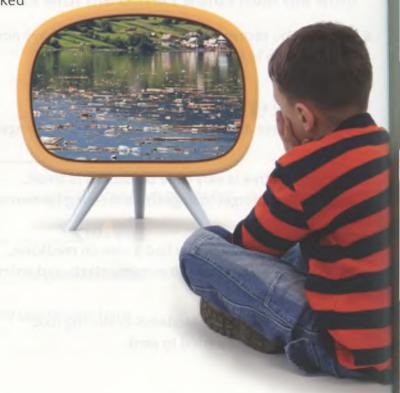
He told his grandfather about the park. His grandfather said, "You know, it's a **tradition** in our family to help people. That's why we give food to poor people. Maybe you can help people by cleaning the park."

Cleaning the park would **involve** hard work. Joe decided to **organize** a group to help him. He chose a **wide** area of the park. It had the most trash. He asked his family and friends to come. On Saturday, he gave everyone a sharp stick. They wondered why. He said, "You use the stick's **tip** to pick up trash. This

makes it easier." They worked for six weeks. Different people helped each time,

but Joe was always there.

In that **period** of time, Joe saw a **range** of results. There was no trash in the water. People could swim in it. Joe knew that was a good **sign**. He was happy because he helped his environment.





Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. What is the main idea of this story?
 - a. A grandfather teaching traditions
 - b. How to recognize signs of sickness
 - c. An instance of videos helping students study
 - d. A boy helping the environment
- 2. When did the boy decide to clean the park?
 - a. After he saw a video about a factory harming a river with its trash
 - b. After he went there on regular visits
 - c. After he saw a range of people cleaning it
 - d. After he associated trash with harming people
- 3. Why did the people in the video get sick?
 - a. A factory put trash in a river.
 - b. They produced too much trash.
 - c. They populated too many parks.
 - d. They had no medicine for a long period.
- 4. Why was it easy to pick up the trash?
 - a. It did not involve hard work.
 - b. Joe did not organize the group.
 - c. They used the tips of sharp sticks.
 - d. The people had a good mix of tools to use.
- 5. What did the features of the video make Joe do?



Word List



advice [ədvais] n.

Advice is an opinion about what to do.

→ I don't know how to study for my exams. Can you give me some advice?



along [əlɔːŋ] prep.

Along means to move from one part of a road, river, etc. to another.

→ Walk **along** this tunnel for ten minutes, and you'll see a door on the left.



attention [əten[ən] n.

Attention is the notice, thought, or consideration of someone.

→ His work got the **attention** of two of his co-workers.



attract [ətrækt] v.

To attract means to make a person or thing come closer or be interested

→ The magnet attracted the metal.



climb [klaim] v.

To climb means to use your hands and feet to go up on something.

→ The girls **climbed** to the top of the mountain.



o drop [drap] v.

To drop is to fall or allow something to fall.

 \rightarrow A small amount of water **dropped** from the bottle.



final [fainəl] adj.

If something is final, it is the last part.

→ In the **final** part of the film, the man and the woman got married.



further [fə:rðə:r] adj.

Further is used to say something is from a distance or time.

→ The escalator is **further** along than I thought.



o imply [implai] v.

To **imply** something is to suggest it without saying it.

 \rightarrow The man **implied** that he wanted the job, but he didn't say so.



maintain [meintéin] v.

To maintain means to make something stay the same.

→ The balls **maintain** constant movement.





neither [ni:ðər] adv.

You use neither to connect two negative statements.

→ **Neither** the pass on the left nor the pass on the right will lead us home.



otherwise [Aðarwaiz] adv.

Otherwise means different or in another way.

→ It's good to stay active; **otherwise**, you'll gain weight.



physical [fizikəl] adj.

If something is **physical**, it is related to your body and not your mind.

→ Biking is good for your **physical** health.



prove [pru:v] v.

To **prove** something is to show that it is true.

→ My teacher **proved** the answer on the board.



react [ri:ækt] v.

To react is to act in a certain way because of something that happened.

 \rightarrow James **reacted** badly to the news.



ride [raid] v.

To ride something is to travel on it. You can ride an animal, a bike, etc.

 \rightarrow I will **ride** a roller-coaster for the first time today.



situated [sitfueitid] adj.

If something is **situated** somewhere, it is in that place.

→ The white board is **situated** between the two men.



o society [səsaiəti] n.

Society is people and the way that they live.

→ **Society** expects people to be good and honest.



standard [stænde:rd] n.

A **standard** is what people consider normal or good.

→ This older model TV is below our store's standards.



Suggest [səgdzest] v.

To suggest something means to give an idea or plan about it.

→ He **suggested** that we go to see his boss.

Part A	Choose the	right word	for the	given	definition.

1.	to keep something a. maintain		c. standard	d. prove
2.	not this one or that a. neither		c. along	d. situated
3.	people and how th a. otherwise	•	c. advice	d. climb
4.	describing the bod a. final	y b. drop	c. physical	d. attention
5.	to make someone a. imply	interested b. suggest	c. attract	d. ride

Write a word that is similar in meaning to the underlined part.

1.	How did Clare <u>act</u> when you told her about the party?
	re
2.	In this group of people, wearing hats is common. soc
3.	I invited Jane and Lisa to my house, but <u>not Jane or Lisa</u> could come. nei
4.	I've nearly finished the book. I'm on the <u>last</u> page.

5. I can jump higher than you. Watch me, and I will show you that I can do it.



P	art A Choose th	e word that is a better fit for each sentence.
1.		? at you do your homework before you go out.
2		it you do your nomework before you go out.
۷.	situated / attention	with my new dress.
		in the building?
3.	dropped / standard	
		of his work is very high.
		my phone in the snow.
4.	attracted / reacted	
	He	my attention by waving to me.
	She	badly to the news.
5.	further / along	
	How much	is the beach? I'm tired!
	We walked	the path for two hours.
P	art B Check (√)	the one that suits the blank naturally.
1.	She was angry when	nat she was not smart
	b. he proved th	
2		e race, you need to
	a. be in good p	
	b. drop off all o	•
3.	He said that I should	l play sports, so I
	a. suggested p	laying football b. gave him my advice
4.	The sound of the car	's horn
	a. got everyone	e's attention

b. He lives along this road

b. is situated next to the bus stop

a. It's much further down the road

5. We are nearly at Jack's house. __

Archie and His Donkey

Old Archie needed some money. He decided to sell his donkey. So he and his son Tom went to town. It was **situated** many miles away.

Soon, they met a woman. "Where are you going?" she asked.

"To town," said Archie.

"Any smart person would **ride** the donkey," she said.

"What are you **implying**?" Archie asked. "I'm very smart!" Archie wanted to look smart. So he **climbed** onto the donkey. Then they continued in the direction of the town.

Further along the road, they met a farmer.

"Hello," said Archie. "We want to sell this donkey. Do you want to buy it?"

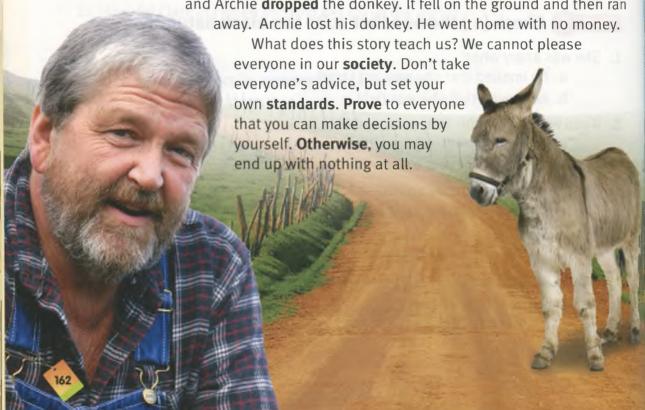
"I don't need a donkey," said the farmer. "But if you want my **advice**, don't ride it. The donkey needs to be in good **physical** condition."

"Good idea," said Archie. "Tom, I want you to ride it. You're lighter."

"Neither you nor your son should ride it. It looks very tired. You should carry the donkey." suggested the farmer.

"You're right," said Archie. "Come on, Tom! We'll carry it for the **final** few miles!" The donkey was very heavy, and they couldn't **maintain** a good speed. They didn't arrive until late in the evening. At last, they walked into the town. But there they **attracted** the **attention** of some teenage boys. They laughed at Tom and

Archie. They started to throw stones at them. The donkey **reacted** by kicking. Tom and Archie **dropped** the donkey. It fell on the ground and then ran





Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. What is the main idea of this story?
 - a. You should always take the advice of older people.
 - b. Teenage boys are the nicest people in society.
 - c. You should set your own standards.
 - d. You should neither ride nor carry a donkey.
- 2. Why did Archie get on the donkey?
 - a. The woman implied that he wasn't smart.
 - b. The town was situated further away than he had thought.
 - c. He did not want to climb the final hill.
 - d. His walking speed was too slow.
- 3. Why did the farmer suggest carrying the donkey?
 - a. To attract people's attention
 - b. To keep the donkey in good physical condition
 - c. To maintain their speed
 - d. To prove that Archie was strong
- 4. Why did the donkey start kicking?
 - a. It didn't want to be carried along the road.
 - b. It didn't want to go in the direction of the river.
 - c. It reacted badly to a group of teenage boys' teasing.
 - d. It became very angry at Archie and Tom.
- 5. What did the teenage boys do when they saw Archie, Tom, and the donkey?



Word List



actually [æktʃuəli] adv.

Actually means in fact or really.

→ My dad looks a little mean, but **actually** he's very kind.



bite [bait] n.

Bite is the act of using your teeth to cut and tear into something. → *The boy took a big bite out of his hamburger.*



coast [koust] n.

The coast is the land by an ocean.

→ I stayed on the southern coast of Australia.



o deal [di:] n.

A deal is an agreement that you have with another person.

 \rightarrow I made a **deal** with the other company to give us some money.



o desert [dezərt] n.

The desert is an area of land without many plants or water.

→ Not many plants grow in the desert.



earthquake [a:rekweik] n.

An earthquake is a shaking movement of the ground.

→ The building shook during the **earthquake**.



effective [ifektiv] adj.

If something is **effective**, it works well.

→ Swimming is an **effective** way to stay healthy.



examine [igzæmin] v.

To examine something is to look at it carefully.

→ The doctor **examined** my eyes today.



false [fo:ls] adj.

If something is false, it is not correct.

 \rightarrow If you think the answer is **false**, press the red button.



o gift [gift] n.

A gift is something you give someone.

→ Dave received many **gifts** for Christmas.





hunger [háŋgər] n.

Hunger is the feeling that you get when you need to eat. → *After playing all day long*, *he was filled with hunger*.



imagine [imædʒin] v.

To **imagine** something is to think of it in your mind.

→ Sally **imagined** herself winning lots of money.



o journey Idadomil n.

A journey is a long trip.

→ I went on a **journey** across the country with my parents.



puzzle [pizi] n.

A puzzle is something that is hard to understand.

 \rightarrow The question was a **puzzle** to him.



quite [kwait] adv.

Quite is used to say that something is complete or very much.

 \rightarrow I think typing on a keyboard is **quite** easy.



rather [ræðə:r] adv.

Rather is used when you want to do one thing but not the other.

→ I would rather have the red one than the blue one.



specific [spisifik] adj.

If something is **specific,** it is precise or exact.

 \rightarrow Please choose a **specific** place on the map.



tour [tue:r] n.

A tour is a short trip in which you see many sights.

 \rightarrow I took a **tour** of Asia and Europe.



trip [trip] n.

A trip is a journey to a certain place.

→ Ken took a **trip** to the city yesterday.



value [vælju:] n.

If something has value, it is worth a lot of money.

→ Matthew found a treasure of very high **value**.

Choose the right definition for the given word.

- 1. gift
 - a. somewhere you go
 - c. someone at a doctor
- 2. value
 - a. worth
 - c. information
- 3. earthquake
 - a. to see many things
 - c. a need to eat
- 4. quite
 - a. to feel awake
 - c. to look at
- 5. puzzle
 - a. sand
 - c. in fact
- 6. deal
 - a. a lot of information
 - c. a game
- hunger
 - a. a strong need for food
 - c. when you feel awake
- 8. desert
 - a. a place without water
 - c. in fact
- 9. effective
 - a. to think in your head
 - c. to choose something
- 10. coast
 - a. to look at something
 - c. the ground moving

- b. something you give
- d. something you think about
- b. the ocean
- d. not true
- b. movement of the ground
- d. to work well
- b. instead
- d. very much
- b. to be gone a long time
- d. a difficult question
- b. an agreement with another person
- d. to want to do one thing but not another
- b. a long trip to a place
- d. something worth a lot of money
- b. something you give someone
- d. something that is not correct
- b. to go somewhere
- d. working very well
- b. to see many things
- d. the edge of the ocean



Check ($\sqrt{ }$) the better response to each question.

1.	Which would you have, juice or water? a. I would like water, please b. Yes, thank you.
2.	Where did you go on your trip? a. We went to Rome b. We like to stay home.
3.	Do you enjoy solving puzzles? a. They don't taste very good b. Yes, I think they are fun.
4.	Try to imagine what your future husband or wife will look like a. That's quite difficult b. OK, will go there tomorrow.
5.	Have you studied Spanish? I'm a little worried about taking the class. a. Actually it's not as hard as you think. b. Actually I would rather sleep now.

Exercise 3

Choose the word that is a better fit for each sentence.

1.	value / gift I have a for you. Do you think that my car has much?
2.	coast / desert I like to watch the ocean at the It is hot in the
3.	bite / hunger Having dinner will make my go away. Be careful around those dogs; they might you.
4.	tour / journey I would like to take a of the capital city sometime. I went on a around the world last year.
5.	examine / quite I think this dress is pretty your paper to check for mistakes.

The Spider and the Bird

There was once a very big spider. If a bug got into his web, he would **examine** it. However, he didn't eat the bug right away. He asked the bug a question first. It was always **quite** a difficult **puzzle**. If the bug's answer was correct, he let it go. If not, he ate it.

One day, a small bird on a **journey** flew into the spider's web. The spider couldn't **imagine** eating a bird. It was so big! But his **hunger** was too great. He said to the bird, "If you cannot give me a **specific** answer, I will eat you."

The bird laughed. "I could eat you!" But the bird was **actually** scared. She had used all her energy trying to get out of the web. And a spider's **bite** can be very **effective** in killing animals.

"Please don't eat me," the bird said. "I would rather make a deal with you."

"OK," the spider said. "If your answer is right, I will let you go. If not, you must give me a **gift**. It must be something of great **value**."

The bird said, "You can pick anything you want to eat. I will find it for you." The spider agreed.

"Where can you take a **trip** to the **coast**, the **desert**, and the mountains at the same time?" the spider asked.

The bird asked, "Does this place have **earthquakes**?" But the spider did not say anything. "I can see those places when I fly. Is the 'sky' the right answer?"

"False!" said the spider. "The answer is Hawaii! Now you must find some bugs for me."





Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. Which is NOT part of the spider's puzzle?
 - a. The coast
 - b. An earthquake
 - c. A mountain
 - d. The desert
- 2. Why does the bird make a deal instead of flying away?
 - a. Her wings are quite effective in the web.
 - b. She is too tired from trying to get out of the web.
 - c. She cannot fly because of her hunger.
 - d. She would rather take the spider on a trip.
- 3. What will be the bird's gift to the spider?
 - a. A tour of the coast
 - b. A specific kind of web
 - c. Anything the spider wants to eat
 - d. A trip to anywhere
- 4. What is the spider's response to the bird's answer?
 - a. Your answer is false!
 - b. Can you imagine!
 - c. No deal!
 - d. That has no value!
- 5. What is the first thing the spider does when a bug gets into his web?



Word List



band [bænd] n.

A band is a group of people who play music.

 \rightarrow My brother is in a rock band.



barely [beərli] adv.

Barely means by the smallest amount, almost not.

→ I barely had enough money to pay for my bus ticket.



o boring [boring] adj.

If something is boring, it is not fun.

 \rightarrow I think the Internet is **boring**.



cancel [kænsəl] v.

To cancel means to decide that an event or a request will not happen.

→ She **cancelled** the rest of her plans because of the rain.



driveway [draivwei] n.

A driveway is a short private road that leads to a person's home.

→ The long **driveway** led us to their new house.



garbage [ga:rbidʒ] n.

Garbage is waste material like unwanted or spoiled food, bottles, paper, etc.

→ The boy cleaned up the garbage around his house.



instrument [instrement] n.

An **instrument** is something designed to do a certain task like music.

→ My favorite musical **instrument** is the piano.



list [list] n.

A list is a record of information printed with an item on each line.

→ My mom makes a **list** of groceries to buy.



magic [mædʒik] n.

Magic is the power to do impossible things.

→ The magician used **magic** to pull a rabbit out of his hat.



message [mesid3] n.

A message is a set of words that you send to someone.

 \rightarrow I left a **message** for you in the envelope.





o notice [noutis] v.

To **notice** something is to see it for the first time.

→ Did you notice the view?



OWN [oun] v.

To own something means to have it. That thing belongs to you.

→ My grandfather owns that house.



predict [pridíkt] v.

To predict something is to say that it will happen.

→ She predicted that I would get married next year.



professor [prəfesər] n.

A professor is a person who teaches in college.

→ Mike's science **professor** knows a lot about physics.



rush [raf] v.

To rush is to go somewhere or do something very quickly.

→ Nancy **rushed** to finish her homework.



schedule [skedʒu(:)I] n.

A schedule is a plan that tells you when to do things.

→ What is your class **schedule** for today?



share [[Eəːr] v.

To **share** something is to give some of it to another person.

→ Jimmy **shared** his apple with me.



stage [steidz] n.

A **stage** is a place where actors or musicians act or sing.

 \rightarrow A large screen was on the **stage**.



storm [sto:rm] n.

A storm is very bad weather. There is a lot of rain or snow.

→ Did that **storm** wake you up last night?



within [wiðin] prep.

You use within to say that something is inside another thing.

→ Within the box, there was a pizza.

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.

	WORD BANK				
	schedule	predict	band message	· ·	
1.	If you don't understa for help.	nd the class, you	u should ask your ₋		
2.	I could hear his speech because of all the noise.				
3.	I that tomorrow will be a good day.				
4.	There was a lot of in his closet.				
5.	I made a of things I want for my birthday.				
6.	I think that this TV sh	now is	Let's watch	something else.	
7.	Have you ever heard this? I really like its music.		s music.		
8.	Do you have time in your to come over this week?			this week?	
9.	If I am not home who	en you call, just l	eave a	main A	
0.	If you wake up early,	you don't need	to	to get to school.	



Circle two words that are related in each group.

- 1. a. cancel
- b. see
- c. notice
- d. own

- **2.** a. band
- b. boring
- c. instrument
- d. predict

- 3. a. magic
- b. rush
- c. tour
- d. trip

- 4. a. bite
- b. within
- c. hunger
- d. share

- 5. a. schedule
- b. message
- c. stage
- d. list



Check ($\sqrt{\ }$) the one that suits the blank naturally.

1.	I don't like this show a. It is very boring b. It is a long list
2.	A treasure appeared in the middle of the room a. It owned us b. It was magic
3.	The man read the weather report a. He rushed through the building b. He predicted rain
4.	I have many things to do todaya. My schedule is full b. I can share with you
5.	When the play started, a. the actors walked onto the stage

b. there were no people within the room

The Party

Cody's family moved to a new house. His dad got a new job as a **professor**. Cody liked his new town, but he missed his grandparents. For his birthday, Cody wanted to have a party. His dad said, "Yes, we could even have a band play!"

On the day of the party, Cody woke up and **rushed** to get ready. He started to check his **list** of things to do. He was so excited! But then he **noticed** something terrible. There was snow on the ground and lots of it! "Dad!" he yelled. "How can the **band** play their **instruments** outside?"

Dad said, "We'll move the **stage** inside." It **barely** fit **within** the garage because there were some boxes and **garbage** there. But when they finished, they got a call from the band. They did not want to come in the snow **storm**.

Dad said, "Let's get someone to perform **magic**." But no one would come because of the snow.

Finally, Dad said, "Cody, there's too much snow. We need to **cancel** the party." "Yes, sir," Cody said sadly. "It's going to be a **boring** birthday," he **predicted**. Cody wanted to **share** his birthday with someone. He wanted to be at his old home. He wanted to see his grandparents.

But then something got his attention. He noticed a car in the **driveway**. His grandparents **owned** a car like that!

Cody was right. His grandparents came for his birthday! "Happy birthday, Cody! We're sorry we are late. But there was so much snow. It made us go off **schedule**. We tried to leave a **message** to tell you."

Cody told them what happened. "I'm sorry," said Grandpa.

"I was sad," Cody said. "But I'm not anymore. I'm so happy to see you." Dad brought out Cody's birthday treat. It was his favorite type, a sundae with whipped cream on top. Then Cody told his grandparents about the new town. It was his best birthday ever.





Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. What does Cody's dad do as a job?
 - a. His dad is a professor.
 - b. His dad is in a band.
 - c. His dad owns a restaurant.
 - d. His dad does magic shows.
- 2. What does Cody want for his birthday?
 - a. A musical instrument
 - b. A stage to play music on
 - c. Someone to share it with
 - d. Everything on his list
- 3. What does Cody predict will happen?
 - a. He will have a boring birthday.
 - b. He will eat ice cream.
 - c. No one will notice the snow storm.
 - d. He will have to rush to get ready for the party.
- 4. What gets Cody's attention?
 - a. His dad calling him "sir"
 - b. The car his grandparents own
 - c. The stage within the garage
 - d. That nothing is happening on schedule
- 5. Why did his grandparents try to leave a message?



Word List



advertise [ædvərtaiz] v.

To advertise is to tell people about something on TV, radio, etc.

→ They used a rabbit to help them **advertise** their product.



assign [əsain] v.

To ${\bf assign}$ something to someone is to tell them to do it.

→ I assigned the worker an important task.



audience [ó:diens] n.

An audience is a group of people who watch something together.

→ There was a large **audience** at the game.



breakfast [brekfast] n.

Breakfast is the first meal of the day.

→ I eat **breakfast** at 8:00 every morning.



competition [kàmpəti[ən] n.

A competition is a contest to see who is the best at something.

→ He won the running **competition** over the weekend.



cool [ku:l] adi.

If the weather is **cool**, it is a little bit cold.

 \rightarrow The weather is **cool** in the fall.



gain [gein] v.

If you gain something, you get more of it.

→ I gained some weight over the summer.



importance [impó:rtəns] n.

Importance means the quality or condition of being needed or valued.

→ VIPs are people of great **importance**.



knowledge [nalidz] n.

Knowledge is information that you have about something.

→ A music teacher should have good **knowledge** of music.



major [meidzə:r] adj.

If something is **major**, it is big or important.

→ I have a major problem. My boss wants me to redo my project!





mean [mi:n] adj.

Mean describes someone who is unkind or cruel.

→ My co-worker is a very **mean** person. He gets angry very quickly.



o prefer [prifé:r] v.

If you **prefer** something, you want it more than something else.

 \rightarrow I prefer to take the path that will lead me to a bright future.



president [prézident] n.

A **president** is the leader of a country.

→ The **president** of our country made an important announcement.



progress [progres] n.

Progress is the act of getting closer to doing or finishing something.

→ Our company made financial **progress** this year.



respect [rispekt] n.

Respect is a good opinion of someone because they are good.

→ I have great **respect** for firemen.



rich [ritj] adj.

If you are rich, you have a lot of money.

→ He's rich. He can buy anything he wants.



O Skill [skill n.

A skill is the knowledge and ability that allows you to do something well.

→ A snowboarder must have the right skills to do well.



somehow [sámhau] adv.

Somehow means in a way or by some means which is not known.

→ He **somehow** had to find a way to reach the life preserver.



strength [strenke] n.

Strength is the physical power that you have.

→ Exercising will increase your **strength** and give you more power.



o vote [vout] v.

To **vote** is to officially choose between two or more things.

→ I **voted** for Billy to be our class president.

Choose the right definition for the given word.

1. breakfast

a. power

c. having a lot of money

b. the first meal of the day

d. the reason for something

2. knowledge

a. something that you can do

c. to become better

b. a good feeling about someone

d. what a person knows

3. president

a. the leader of a country

c. to change other things

b. a little bit cold

d. to tell people what to do

4. gain

a. to get more

c. important

b. to tell about

d. to want more than something else

5. audience

a. not hard

c. having a lot of money

b. the first meal of the day

d. a group of people watching something

6. somehow

a. unkind or unpleasant

c. in a way not known

b. slightly cold

d. to change something

7. competition

a. a leader

c. a reason for something

b. a game to find the best

d. something you can do

8. skill

a. what you know

c. the ability to do something well

b. power

d. to think someone is good

9. mean

a. not short

c. big or important

b. to get more

d. not kind

10. assign

a. to want more

b. give

c. to tell someone to do something

d. having a lot of money



Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with the correct words from the word bank.
WORD BANK
major advertise vote competition skills
1. If you something widely, everyone will know about it.
2. If you have a problem, you might need more help.
3. I want to be in the to show that I am the best.
4. His skiing are great! He can be a professional.
5. Next month, our country will for a new president.
Part B Check ($\sqrt{\ }$) the one that suits the blank naturally.
1. I'm hungry because a. I didn't eat breakfast b. I don't have much knowledge
2. I'm reading a science book a. I want to be in the audience b. I want to gain some new information
3. She always does the right thing a. This makes her rich b. I have a lot of respect for her
4. I have milk and water? a. Which one do you prefer b. Do you want a president
5. He works on his project every daya. He assigned it to me b. He's making a lot of progress

How the World Got Light

The **president** of Darkland was a pig—a very bad pig. He was a pig of **major importance**. He was **rich**, and he had a lot of **strength**. But he was **mean** to all the animals in Darkland. He kept all of the world's light in a bag. He **preferred** to keep the world **cool** and dark. He wanted to stop the **progress** of the city. The animals couldn't work in the dark. He didn't have any **respect** for them. "Light is too good for them," he said. "Only I should have light."

But the animals needed light. So they decided to hold a **competition**. They wanted to find the smartest animal in Darkland. That animal had to steal light from the president. They **advertised** the competition everywhere. All the animals came.

The animals all showed off their **skills**. The **audience** watched and then **voted** for the animal with the most **knowledge**. The winner was a tall bird named Raven. They **assigned** him the job of getting light.

The next morning, Raven ate **breakfast** and then left his home. "How will I **gain** light from the president?" thought Raven. He needed to trick the president **somehow**. Then, Raven had an idea. Raven could make his voice sound like anything!

Raven walked up to the president's door. He made the sound of a crying baby. He cried very loudly. Soon, the president opened the door.

"Be quiet!" the president yelled. Right then, Raven quickly made his move. He flew by the pig and found the soft bag. He took it outside. The sun was inside the bag!

Raven flew high and put the sun in the sky. The president was very mad. Raven tricked him! But the other animals were very happy. At last, they had light—all because of Raven's smart thinking.



Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. What is this story about?
 - a. How a big, tall bird gave light to the world
 - b. A rich president who helped the world stay cool
 - c. How a competition helped animals gain skills
 - d. The importance of gaining the president's respect
- 2. Why did the pig hide the sun?
 - a. To let the people assign a job to Raven
 - b. To bring an audience to see his big house
 - c. To prevent the animals from voting
 - d. To stop progress
- 3. What is NOT true of the president?
 - a. He kept the sun in a soft bag.
 - b. He did not like the animals of Darkland.
 - c. He found a baby outside his house.
 - d. He became very angry at Raven.
- 4. How did Raven steal the sun?
 - a. He used his strength to fight the president for it.
 - b. He used his knowledge of the area to find it.
 - c. He made a sound like a baby to make the pig open the door.
 - d. He advertised a major competition and won it.
- 5. What was inside the soft bag?



Word List



above [əbʌv] prep.

If something is **above**, it is at a higher level than something else.

→ He straightened the sign that was **above** the crowd.



ahead [əhed] adv.

If something is ahead of something else, it is in front of it.

→ The blue car drove on ahead of us.



amount [əmaunt] n.

An amount is how much there is of something.

→ Can I use my card to pay for the entire amount?



belief [bili:f] n.

A belief is a strong feeling that something is correct or true.

→ A preacher or priest should have a strong belief in God.



center [senter] n.

The center of something is the middle of it.

→ The center of a dart board is the most important spot.



Common [kámən] adj.

If something is common, it happens often or there is much of it.

→ It is **common** for snow to fall in the winter.



COST [ko:st] v.

To **cost** is to require expenditure or payment.

→ These designer shoes cost more than the regular ones.



demonstrate [demenstreit] v.

To **demonstrate** something is to show how it is done.

→ She **demonstrated** her plan to her co-workers.



different [diferent] adj.

Different describes someone or something that is not the same as others. → Each of my sisters has a different hair style from one another.



evidence [evidens] n.

Evidence is a fact or thing that you use to prove something.

→ He used the pictures as evidence that UFOs are real.





honesty [ánisti] n.

Honesty means the quality of being truthful or honest.

 \rightarrow A courtroom should be a place of **honesty**.



idiom [idiam] n.

An **idiom** is a phrase with a meaning different from its words.

→ The **idiom** "when pigs fly" means that something will never happen.



independent [indipendent] adj.

If something is **independent**, it is not controlled by something else.

→ She chose to live an **independent** life in the country.



o inside [Insaid] n.

Inside means the inner part, space or side of something.

→ The **inside** of the box was empty.



master [mæstə:r] n.

A master is a person who is very good at something.

→ My brother is a **master** of taekwondo.



memory [meməri] n.

A memory is something you remember.

→ The memory of my first time in the city will always be the best.



o proper [prápər] adj.

If something is **proper**, it is right.

 \rightarrow It is not **proper** to throw your garbage on the road.



Scan skæn v.

To scan something is to look at it very carefully.

→ You must **scan** each person closely.



section [seklan] n.

A section is a part of something larger.

 \rightarrow The green **section** of the graph is the most important part.



Surface [se:rfis] n.

The **surface** of something is the top part or outside of it.

→ The **surface** of the moon is very rough.

Exercise 1

Choose the right definition for the given word.

- 1. section
 - a. higher
 - c. a part

- b. the top layer
- d. to look at

- 2. inside
 - a. in front
 - c. proof

- b. the inner part
- d. someone very good at something

- 3. proper
 - a. a strong feeling
 - c. correct

- b. to treat the same
- d. in the middle

- 4. different
 - a. not influenced
 - c. to show how to do
- b. not the same
- d. a phrase with a different meaning

- 5. memory
 - a. a bag in clothes
 - c. how much money

- b. a normal thing
- d. something you remember

- 6. idiom
 - a. higher
 - c. facts that prove something
- b. a meaning different from its words
- d. to look carefully

- 7. amount
 - a. how much there is
 - c. to treat the same

- b. a part of something larger
- d. the right thing to do

- 8. honesty
 - a. the top of something
 - c. in front of something
- b. to learn about something
- d. the quality of being truthful

- 9. master
 - a. a way of acting
 - c. to show how to do something
- b. someone who is very good at something
- d. a feeling that something is correct or true

- **10.** scan
 - a. to give something to someone
 - c. something that happens a lot
- b. to look carefully at something
- d. something you remember



Exercise 2

Check ($\sqrt{ }$) the better response to each question.

1.	Is his picture above mine? a. Yes, it is much lower than yours b. Yes, it is much higher than yours.
2.	Should we go straight ahead to get to your house? a. No, we must turn left b. No, it is in front of us.
3.	Is this the correct amount? a. No, you must pay more money b. No, that is the wrong answer.
4.	What is your belief about ghosts? a. I think they are real b. There are many movies about ghosts.
5.	Did he put the table in the center of the room? a. Yes, it is against the wall b. Yes, it is right in the middle.
6.	Is lightning common here? a. No, it happens all the time b. No, it never happens here.
7.	Can you demonstrate how to solve the problem? a. Yes, I can show you b. No, I know how to do it.
8.	Do you have evidence to prove it? a. Yes, I have a news article b. Yes, I think that I'm a nice person.
9.	How much did your shirt cost? a. It was on sale for \$15 b. I bought it at the mall last week.
0.	Will he be an independent leader? a. Yes, he always does what other people do b. Yes, he makes his own decisions.

Cats and Secrets

In English, there is a **common idiom** "let the cat out of the bag." It means to tell a secret. But where did this idiom start?

It came from a **section** of England. Long ago, people there went from town to town to sell things like vegetables, clothes, and pigs. They had strong **beliefs** about **honesty**. They didn't like lying. One day, a man went to the section's **center** to sell things.

"I have a baby pig for sale! It won't **cost** much," he said. He held the animal **above** his head. His style was **different** from honest people's style. He was a **master** of tricking people and lying.

A woman named Beth **scanned** his pig. He offered her the pig for one gold coin. That was a very small **amount**. Beth gave him the coin. He put it in his pocket. He walked **ahead** of Beth to get the pig.

He gave her a closed bag and said, "Here's your pig." He then left very quickly.

Beth looked at the bag's **surface**. It was moving. She opened it to let the pig out. A cat was **inside**! "He tricked me! That isn't **proper**," she said.

Later, the man returned to trick more people. Beth saw him and the **memory** of the cat came back. She told her friends. They stopped him. But no one knew what to do next.

Someone said, "We need an **independent** and fair person to decide that." They went to the judge. Beth told him about the cat in the bag.

The judge asked, "Is there **evidence**? Can you **demonstrate** how he did it?"

"Look in his bag," said Beth. She opened it and let a cat out of the bag. They learned the man's secret, and he went to jail.

That's how the idiom "let the cat out of the bag" came to mean to tell a secret.





Reading Comprehension

Answer the questions.

- 1. What is the main idea of this story?
 - a. It is about a common belief about cats.
 - b. People should scan evidence carefully.
 - c. Masters of lying will go to jail.
 - d. It is about the origin of an idiom.
- 2. What did Beth say after she was tricked?
 - a. That's not proper.
 - b. That's a very small amount.
 - c. Can you demonstrate how he did it?
 - d. We need an independent and fair person to help.
- 3. Where did the man hold the pig?
 - a. In a pocket
 - b. On the surface of the bag
 - c. Above his head
 - d. In the section's center
- 4. Why did Beth look at the bag?
 - a. The surface was moving.
 - b. The man had a different style.
 - c. The man was ahead of her.
 - d. He offered the pig for so little money.
- 5. When did the memory of the cat come back to Beth?

NUMBERS

Number	Cardinal	Ordinal
0	zero	TOTAL SMIT
1	one	first [1 st]
2	two	second [2 nd]
3	three	third [3 rd]
4	four	fourth [4 th]
5	five	fifth [5 th]
6	six	sixth [6 th]
7	seven	seventh [7 th]
8	eight	eight [8 th]
9	nine	ninth [9 th]
10	ten	tenth [10 th]
11	eleven	eleventh
12	twelve	twelfth
13	thirteen	thirteenth
14	fourteen	fourteenth
15	fifteen	fifteenth
16	sixteen	sixteenth
17	seventeen	seventeenth
18	eighteen	eighteenth
19	nineteen	nineteenth
20	twenty	twentieth
30	thirty	thirtieth
40	forty	fortieth
50	fifty	fiftieth
60	sixty	sixtieth
70	seventy	seventieth
80	eighty	eightieth
90	ninety	ninetieth
100	one hundred	one hundredth
1,000	one thousand	one thousandth
1,000,000	one million	one millionth
1,000,000,000	one billion	one billionth

TIME & DATE

Days of the week

Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday Sunday

Months of the year

January
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December

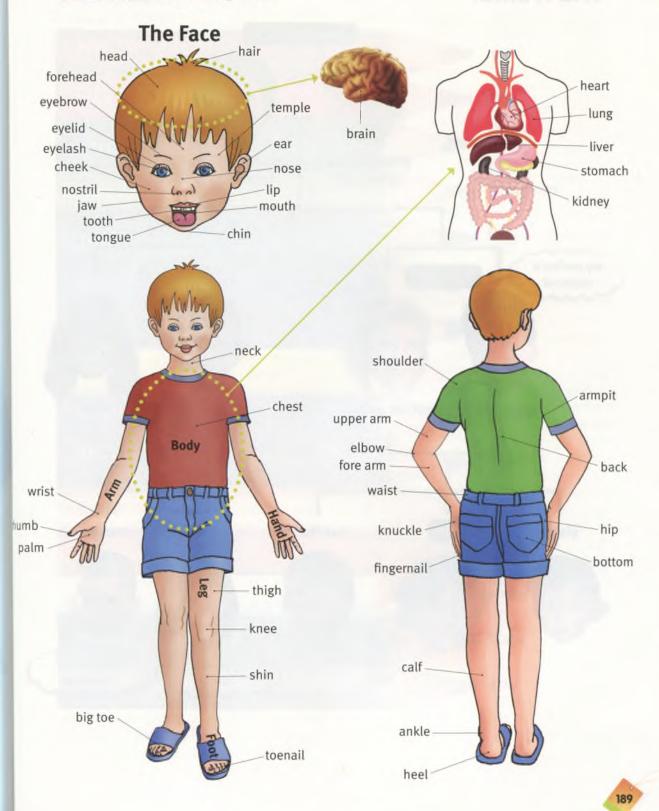
Seasons

Spring Summer Autumn Winter

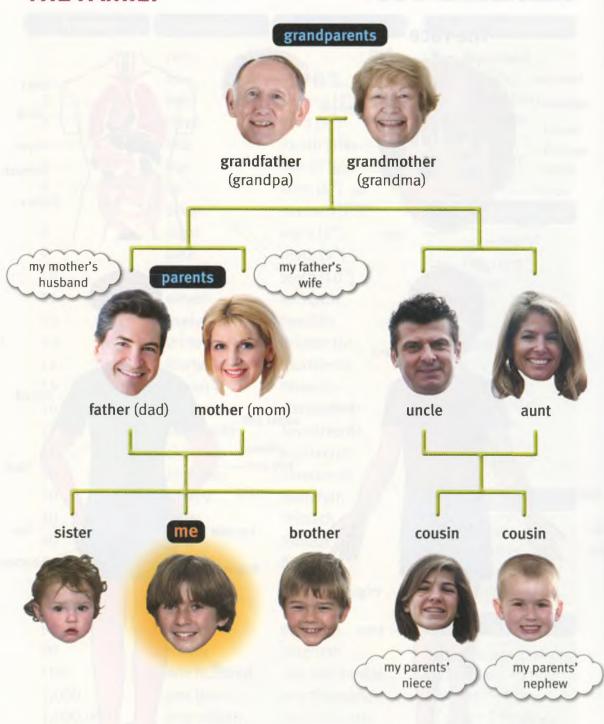
Time

60 seconds = 1 minute 60 minutes = 1 hour 24 hours = 1 day 7 days = 1 week 4 weeks = 1 month 12 months = 1 year

THE HUMAN BODY



THE FAMILY



COLORS



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